

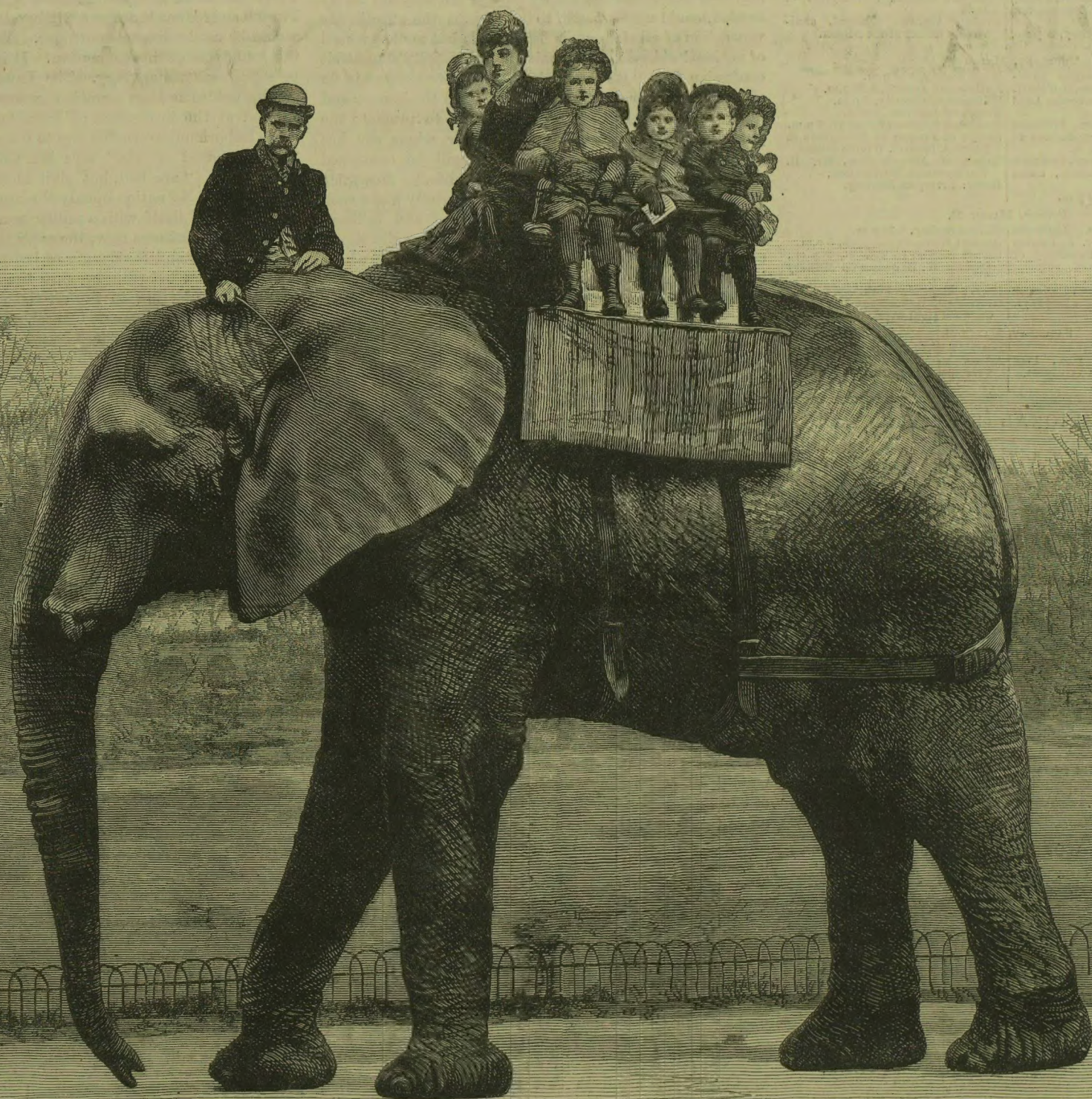
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2237.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



A FAREWELL RIDE ON JUMBO.—SEE PAGE 254.



## BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., the wife of W. Oldham Rew, of Anerley Park, Anerley, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Aberdeen, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at 1, Dean-street, Park-lane, Lord Robartes, in his 74th year.

On the 2nd inst., at Madeira, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., in her 26th year.

On the 2nd inst., at Narberth, Alexander Boswell, second son of the late Sir William F. Elliott, of Stobs and Wells, Bart.

On the 12th inst., at Washington, of severe diphtheria, Lord George Francis Montagu, Third Secretary of Legation, fourth son of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, aged 27.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

Fourth Sunday in Lent.  
Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Mark xiv. 27-53. Evening Lessons: Gen. xlii.; or xlv.; I. Cor. xi. 2-17.  
St. James's, noon, Bishop of Bath and Wells.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory.

## MONDAY, MARCH 20.

London Institution, 5 p.m., Professor R. Bentley on Materials used for Paper.  
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.  
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., Papers by Dr. R. G. Latham and Mr. A. Lillie.  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

Vernal Equinox.  
Marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses.  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m.  
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m., Mr. R. N. Cust on Athens and Attica.  
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Berlioz's "Faust."

## THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution, annual meeting, 3 o'clock, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on the Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat.  
London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor E. Fauer on the Sonata, under Haydn and Mozart.  
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

College of Physicians, Lumlilan Lecture, 5 p.m., Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson on the Pathology of Inflammation.  
Browning Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor W. E. Ayrton on Electric Railways, 9 p.m.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

## GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

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## GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

## BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

## WALTER MACFARREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Herr Joachim, Miss Cantelo (her first appearance), and Miss Clara Samuel, at the LAST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25. Spohr's Symphony, "The Power of Sound." Beethoven's Violin Concerto; Schumann's Piano Concerto and Overtures; Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas"; Walter Macfarren's "Hero and Leander" and "King Henry V." (by desire). Band of Seventy Performers. Principal Violin, M. Saindon. Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren. Tickets at Popular Prices, 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT O'CLOCK.  
On ST. PATRICK'S DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 17,  
A GRAND CONCERT OF IRISH NATIONAL MELODIES will be given.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE'S NEW SPIRITUAL ILLUSORY SKETCH, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. See Daily Papers.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE FOLL, a new Entertainment, in two parts, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Will Close, Saturday Night, March 25; Reopen, Easter Monday, at Twelve and Eight.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Shirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Howe, Torres, Alexander, Glenney, Mead, Child, Evans, Howard, Russell, Misses Payne, and H. Matthews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram. No fees.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

The Queen, travelling as the Countess of Balmoral, and accompanied by Princess Beatrice, reached Mentone on Thursday afternoon. All her subjects will devoutly hope that amid the lovely scenery of the Riviera, and in the retirement of the picturesque mansion that overlooks the blue Mediterranean, her Majesty, during the next month, may renew her health, revive her spirits, and enjoy the quiet rest that is so much needed. With prompt thoughtfulness and Christian feeling our beloved Sovereign, before leaving England, indited to her people an informal and graceful letter, which is well adapted to draw closer the ties that bind them together, because it goes home to the heart of the nation. In language as manifestly sincere as it is appropriate to the occasion, her Majesty proudly records her emotion at "the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. has called forth from all classes, and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations." To all, "from the highest to the lowest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks" are thus spontaneously conveyed.

Words expressed with so much emphasis come home to us all. The cordiality of the relations between our constitutional Ruler and her subjects are too well understood and deep-seated to need frequent expression. But so cruel an outrage as that of a fortnight ago upon the highest lady of the land, at a period of her life when sympathy and rest have been as amply earned as they are sorely needed, could not but stir to its depths the affectionate veneration of all classes. What a noble but modest record of national obligation is revealed in her Majesty's heartfelt confession that "it has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects, and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life." How few Sovereigns that have ever lived could sincerely make such a declaration, and point to a lengthened and brilliant experience as a guarantee of the future. May the signal expression of affectionate fidelity and confidence which has lately been evoked pave the way to that perfect sympathy that will be the best shield of our exemplary Queen from all peril, and ensure for her declining years undisturbed peace and serenity!

The Parliamentary events of the week cannot be viewed with satisfaction, or without serious disquietude. They have once more demonstrated the urgent necessity of such a reform of Procedure as will rescue the House of Commons from the despotism of turbulent minorities whose foremost aim is either to bring the Legislature into contempt or to waste time. Judging from the nightly displays we are now called upon to witness, high-minded patriotism would seem to be a quality that has a diminishing influence upon public life, and the will of the nation, as expressed by an overwhelming majority, to be a force that can be openly set at defiance. The carrying of the resolution, towards the end of last week, protesting against the action of the Upper House in prematurely inquiring into the operation of the Irish Land Act, by a decisive majority against the combination of Conservatives and Land Leaguers, after a debate needlessly protracted, has done little to clear the political atmosphere, or to facilitate the dispatch of public business.

The urgent necessity of obtaining one or two votes of the Army and Navy Estimates was seized upon by the Opposition at Monday's sitting for a new development of obstructive tactics. Ministerial appeals to the forbearance of private members, and the Prime Minister's declaration that the general arrangements for conducting business were "as far as possible from being creditable," produced no effect. Liberals, Conservatives, and Land Leaguers vied with each other in airing their crotchets on the motion for going into Committee of Supply; the main though not avowed object of most of the malcontents being to force Ministers to devote next week to a discussion of the required votes instead of the Procedure Resolutions. Not until long after midnight was Mr. Childers allowed to make his statement in explanation of the Army Estimates. Then followed repeated motions for adjournment, on the plea put forward by Opposition members that public necessity for the required votes was only a pretext to enable the Prime Minister to assert his imperious will. It was only when Mr. Gladstone reluctantly explained that the expected absence of the Queen was the reason for Ministerial urgency that the Opposition desisted. Not till four on Tuesday morning was this discreditable sitting brought to a close; the Parnellites, encouraged by the example of their Conservative allies, having consumed the last hour or two in reckless obstruction.

It is, we fear, only too clear that, under present

circumstances, and with only two nights a week at the disposal of the Government, there is little prospect of the first rule relative to the reform of Procedure being passed, or even adequately discussed, before the Easter Recess, early in April. Whitsuntide may arrive before the House of Commons has decided upon a definite plan for facilitating the dispatch of business. If the House of Commons made full use of the time at its disposal, there would not be so much reason to object to the delay of Government business. But while the official nights are wasted in prolonged wrangles and obstinate obstruction, private members' nights are, for the most part, absolutely lost. In as many weeks there have been four counts-out following the protracted sittings referred to; and while many exemplary members, including the Prime Minister, were cruelly detained for eleven hours at a stretch on Monday, the sitting of the following evening, sacred to private members, was brought to a premature close. Such things are a scandal to our Parliamentary system, and unless a remedy is provided, will result in a barren Session, and bring constitutional Government into contempt.

Surely the present state of things in Ireland is a call upon the patriotism of the nation to strengthen the hands of the Executive rather than an occasion to indulge in party animosity which weakens its power. Although nearly 600 suspects are under lock and key, the charges of most of the Judges in the assize courts dwell upon the spirit of lawlessness that is abroad, and the difficulty of securing convictions in the case of notorious crimes. What a revelation as to the disorganised state of the country is the fact that during last year, out of 4439 agrarian offences in the whole of Ireland, only 486 resulted in convictions. What can be done in a country where murder and outrage stalk abroad with impunity, and the people are under a system of abject terrorism that wellnigh paralyses the arm of the law? There has arisen in some quarters a feeling that if Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors were to be released, their influence would be used to repress outrages. We venture to doubt the soundness of this conclusion. It is warranted neither by experience nor analogy. The Land League is simply aiming not to redress agrarian grievances, but, with the aid and at the instigation of Irish-American Fenians, to make Ireland ungovernable and to dismember the Empire. "Five hundred arrests," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, with much point, "are bad, but civil bloodshed would have been worse. No nation openly threatened with civil war ever contented itself with a milder measure of repression. If you show weakness now, the rebel Government will be re-established, and the danger of last autumn will return. It is a question between keeping the conspirators under restraint and having to fire on the people." These are the words of an advanced Liberal, who is jealous of any interference with popular liberty. There is, we fear, equal reason for Mr. Smith's rebuke of the rancour of party feeling at a time when the Government needs the moral support of the whole nation. "If the community," he adds, "were united, or patriotism could for a moment restrain party, the peril would soon be at an end, for the insurrection has not a particle of military strength. Faction it is, and faction alone, that lends strength to rebellion."

It is gratifying at this juncture to read the fearless and timely Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, soon to be made a Cardinal, who severely denounces the secret societies which instigate the crimes that are disgracing Ireland, and calls upon the clergy to support the cause of law and order. Atrocious as are the outrages of the last fortnight, they are, however, comparatively few in number, and limited to certain districts; and it is remarkable that trade circulars tend to confirm the somewhat hopeful anticipations recently expressed by the Chief Secretary. "Although," says one report, "there is still a good deal of lawlessness and terrorism prevailing, there is no doubt that we are once more surely, though slowly, progressing to a state of law and order." In many districts Mr. Forster says rents are being more freely paid, though the Dublin Executive "has still to carry on a desperate conflict."

It is not often that the Austrians can be credited with dashing military exploits. But the march of a column of troops upon the fortress of Dragali, which had been captured by the Dalmatian insurgents by stratagem, vies in boldness and desperation with General Skobelev's celebrated winter advance across the Balkans. Precipices were scaled, deep snow was waded through, and ice-fields crossed by the adventurous column which, after incredible efforts and sufferings, took the mountain fastness in the rear, and obliged the insurgents to retire. In consequence of this exploit, for which Field Marshal Jovanovics has received the special thanks of the Emperor, the Crivoscie district has been completely occupied, and a great number of the insurgents have sought refuge across the Montenegrin frontier. The concentration of an overwhelming Austrian force in Herzegovina indicates the eventual and not distant suppression of the rebellion. This will be a desirable result for Russia, where General Skobelev's rash speeches against Germany and Austria have produced a dangerous excitement, and also for Prince Bismarck, who is labouring hard to repress international animosity, and to prevent the gloomy Czar from committing himself to daring adventurers.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Smoking Concerts" have within these latter days grown highly popular in the most aristocratic circles; and, since some English ladies (oh! what would our grandmothers have said?) have taken to what Spanish, Italian, Russian, and Turkish ladies habitually take—the smoking of cigarettes—I am anxiously waiting for Smoking Balls to come into fashion. As it is, although the audience at theatres under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain are forbidden the enjoyment of nicotine during the performance, there is a great deal too much tobacco-smoke on the modern stage. The "jeune premier" rarely fails to puff a cigarette or two in the course of each act; the profligate father of the virtuous and hard-working heroine sucks a short "cutty;" and the unscrupulous swindler lights a "regalia Londres," and watches the blue smoke curling upwards, while he revolves in his mind fresh schemes of villany. Smoking on the stage has become a nuisance, and its development should be resented by the patrons of the drama.

At the same time, it may be permissible to mention that, until Saturday last, the eleventh instant, the Distressed Compiler of this page had never been present at a professed "Smoke Dinner." There used to be banquets at which the viands "smoked on the board." They smoke there no longer. Society dines *à la Russe* (the whole of Russian society does not so dine); the meats are cut to pieces behind a screen; and scraps of we know not what are thrust over our shoulder by the Berlin-wool-gloved paws of we know not whom. Again, there are dinners, public and private, at which when the evening has reached a certain stage cigars and cigarettes are handed round. That was (pleasantly) the case at the festivity of Saturday last; but the fact that the guests began to smoke as soon as the "loyal and patriotic" toasts had been enthusiastically disposed of did not make the brilliant gathering that which it was—emphatically a "Smoke-Dinner."

You may be aware that there is a Smoke Abatement Committee, and that, under the auspices of that body, there was recently held a highly interesting and useful Exhibition of apparatus and appliances for the consumption of smoke, and the abrogation, if only to a partial extent, of the disgusting, depressing, health-slaughtering plague of soot which poisons the atmosphere, blackens our ceilings, spoils our pictures and prints, and covers our buildings and statues with a sable grime. To commemorate the occurrence of this exhibition, the Lord Mayor gave on the Eleventh, as aforesaid, in the Long Parlour at the Mansion House, a splendid dinner, to which between seventy and eighty gentlemen specially interested in the abatement of the smoke nuisance were present.

When I mention that Sir Frederick Leighton spoke in his most eloquent mood of the dire injury which smoke inflicts on artists and on works of art; that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the First Commissioner of Works, pointed out that more than two hundred years ago a pamphlet against London smoke was published by John Evelyn; that Sir William Gull denounced smoke from the medical point of view, and was ably seconded by Dr. Andrew Clark; and that the President of the Royal Society, Mr. Spottiswoode, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. Ernest Hart, chairman of the Smoke Abatement Committee, and last, but not least, H.E. the American Minister, were also among the speakers, you may gather some notion of the character of the assembly. The orators were as good as the dinner.

Of course all sensible Londoners must wish good luck to Mr. Ernest Hart and the Smoke Abatement Committee; but how long, it may be asked, are we to wait until active measures are taken to combat the curse of smoke? What are the measures to be, and who is to enforce them? It is discouraging to read in Webster's "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," a work published so long ago as 1844, the following:—

That the smoke of furnaces for steam-engine boilers, hot-house boilers, and similar works where the fire-places are of the closest kind, can be effectually destroyed has been proved by several inventions for which patents have been taken. An Act of Parliament was passed by the Legislature some years ago to compel the proprietors of manufactories to burn their smoke; but we cannot here investigate the reason why the regulation was not complied with. The principles on which it may be done cannot be very difficult to understand when we consider that smoke is merely the unburnt fuel that has escaped, because there was not sufficient oxygen present to complete the combustion just at the part where the smoke separates; and this will be further illustrated by the action of an Argand lamp, where the smoke is completely destroyed.

I read in the same work that it had been calculated that one eighth of the coal used in fuel was consumed and lost in the smoke; and that in this manner 100,000 chaldrons of coal was annually applied in London to the blackening of our buildings and the contamination of our atmosphere. Since this statement was made, eight-and-thirty years ago, the population of London has doubled. Anthracite, the stone coal of South Wales, is also recommended as a non-smoke-producing fuel. This very same anthracite was as strongly recommended by one of the speakers at the Mansion House dinner "Eppur, non si muove." The smoke abatement movement has up to the present moment been a crawl of which the tardiest tortoise that ever crept might feel ashamed.

The quotation of "Atlas's" comment on the use in the *Saturday Review* of "pavid" as an English word has brought me a large batch of letters, the writers of which point out that Mr. Thackeray in his "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" speaks of a young lady trembling "like a pavid kid in the talons of an eagle" while the Milesian giant, Mulligan, united the music of the polka to the double-shuffle jig of his own green land. Another correspondent states that in the delightful Thackerayan parody of "George de Barnwell" allusion is made to "the pavid matrons." Whence Mr. Thackeray borrowed the word, or whether he coined it himself in English metal from a Latin or an Italian die, I may possibly discover hereafter. The great master of English style had no pretensions to strict philological accuracy. It is no very difficult

task to pick the Thackerayan English to pieces. So might you disintegrate the tapestry woven after the Cartoons of Raffaele.

"A. H.," Birmingham, asks me a rather puzzling question. "When," he writes, "was the dropping and misplacing the letter H introduced as a feature in English fiction?" The earliest instance that "A. H." knows is the bear-leader in "She Stoops to Conquer," who says, "I always dance my bear to the genteelst of tunes;" "Water Parted," or the "Minuet in Hiaridne." "A. H." feels sure that there is no example of the misplacing of the H in Shakspeare, or in Fielding, or in Smollett; in the old dramatists he admits that he is not very profoundly versed. Of course the practice of clapping aspirated H's in the wrong places is a very ancient one; but the problem is to know when the incorrectly dropped H and the incorrectly added one first made their appearance, to be laughed at, in English literature.

Mem.: So sorely pressed for time, I have only been able to get once through one of the fourteen volumes of "The Dramatists of the Restoration" (W. Paterson, Edinburgh). I find in two lengthy plays, "The Old Troop" and "Sir Hercules Buffoon" plenty of slang, plenty of coarse invective and vulgar repartee, plenty of mimicry of the pronunciation of English by Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, but no instances of "H-abusing."

Right good service has been done to the culinary art by the verbatim reprint from a rare MS. in the Holkham Collection of "A Noble Boke off Cookry, ffor a Prynce's Houssolde or Enny other Estately Houssolde." This handsomely printed and most interesting book is edited by Mrs. Alexander Napier, and published by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row. The Editor states in her preface that the "Noble Boke off Cookry" was written four hundred years ago. It is worth while remembering that what we call "French Cookery" is an art only three centuries and a half old, and that it was introduced into France (probably from Italy) by Günther von Andernach, the German Physician of Francis I. Before the time of that festive monarch, the cooks or "queux" of France were able only to roast, boil, fry, and broil. The art of sauce-making was a wholly distinct one, practised by a corporation, called "Vinaigriers," who brought round their appetising concoctions, ready made, to private houses. "Remoulade," "Provençale," "Robert," "Farce d'oseille," are all pre-Renaissance sauces.

The "Noble Boke" teaches what may be termed "flamboyant Gothic," not Renaissance Cookery. What do you think of the annexed recipe?—

HOW TO MAKE DARYOLITES.—Tak mynced fysh and almond mylk mad with wyne and mynced bred, sandeso saffron, ruiisias of Corans, hony, and poudre, and mele all to gedur, so that it be thik, and put it in the coffyn and bake it in the manner of flawnes, and serve it. The "coffyn" was clearly the crust. Touching "daryolites," I note in the curious letter on the Origins of Cookery, addressed in 1814 by the famous French chef Beauvilliers to the Marquis de la Vopalliére, that until the middle of the eighteenth century, there existed in Paris a fraternity of itinerant pastrycooks called "Dariolets" from the "darioles," a peculiar kind of pie or tart which they made. They used to carry about their pastry at night, dancing and singing the while; but in 1742 the "Dariolets" were suppressed as a nuisance by an Ordinance of Police. But what an enchanting study is that of the philology of cookery. The book so appreciatively edited by Mrs. Alexander Napier sent me off to Ménage's "Origines de la Langue Française;" and there I found that Dariolette was the confidant of Brisenne, mother of Amadis, and wife of Peryon of Gaul. The name of the heroine of romance, adds Ménage, is a diminutive of "dariole," *une espèce de gasteau*, a kind of cake. Rabelais observes that the "darioles d'Amiens" are much to be preferred to the richest porphyry or the rarest marble.

Readers of the "Echoes" may remember that some two or three years ago I took the liberty of introducing them to "Muybridge," who (hitherto an unknown quantity in my mind) had introduced himself to me by courteously sending me from Pala Alto, in California, a number of very curious productions, being instantaneous photographs of the various attitudes of a fast trotting horse in motion. One could scarcely help being struck, and admiringly struck; first by the ingenuity of the idea itself; next by the phenomenal celerity of the operation (the photographing of each attitude occupying, so I heard, only the five thousandth part of a second); and, finally, by the unutterably hideous aspect of the attitudes assumed by the animal in the various stages of trotting. These attitudes, however, the operator asserts to be the true and natural ones; while, on the other hand, he as stoutly asserts that the accepted, conventional, traditional, and artistic rendering of the movements of the horse are, and have been (with a few Greek exceptions), altogether false and unnatural, these forty centuries since. So I spake Muybridge fair in this page, and exhorted him to persevere in his experiments.

He has so persevered, and has largely developed them. On Monday last in the theatre at the Royal Institution a select and representative audience assembled to witness a series of most interesting demonstrations of animal locomotion, given by Mr. Muybridge, who has only very recently arrived in England. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud, and the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the occasion by their presence; likewise did I note among the brilliant company Earl Stanhope, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Professors Huxley, Gladstone, and Tyndall; and, last not least, Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Mr. Muybridge exhibited a large number of photographs of the horse, walking, ambling, galloping, and leaping; and the postures were quite as hideous as those in the sun-pictures which had been sent me from California; but, by the aid of an astonishing apparatus, called a "Zoöpraxiscopes," which the lecturer described as an improvement on the old "Zoetrope," but which may be more briefly

defined as a Magic Lantern Run Mad (with method in the madness), the ugly animals suddenly became mobile and beautiful, and walked, cantered, ambled, galloped, and leaped over hurdles in the field of vision in a perfectly natural and lifelike manner. I am afraid that, had Muybridge exhibited his "Zoöpraxiscopes" three hundred years ago, he would have been burnt for a wizard.

After the horses, dogs, oxen, wild bulls and deer were shown under analogous conditions of varied movement, and finally Man appeared (in instantaneous photography) on the scene, and walked, ran, leaped and turned back-somersaults to admiration. On the following Thursday Mr. Muybridge repeated his demonstrations before the members of the Royal Academy at Burlington House.

Mr. Muybridge is as modest as he is clever; and in his prefatory remarks he did not omit to do full justice to the labours in this particular field of research of Mr. J. H. Walsh ("Stonehenge"), the editor of the *Field*. That learned authority, in "The Horse in the Stable and the Field" (London: Routledge), pp. 131-2-3, has accurately discriminated between the received and the correct interpretation of the gallop by painters and sculptors. Says "Stonehenge": "To represent the gallop pictorially in a perfectly correct manner is almost impossible. At all events, it has never yet been accomplished: the ordinary and received interpretation being altogether erroneous. Nevertheless, if a proper interpretation is given, the eye at once rebels; and on examination of such a figure, founded on perfectly correct principles, the mind refuses to assent to the idea of great pace, which is that which is intended to be given."

The Falstaff Club flung open its portals very wide indeed on Tuesday night to some fifteen hundred guests, ladies as well as gentlemen, the former being the *invitées* of members, under conditions of the most rigidly scrutinised vouchers. The opening entertainment was a grand Soirée Musicale in the magnificent theatre-concert hall of the club; and the performance was graciously honoured by the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were also among the invited guests. The entertainment was a very varied one. The programme comprised the names of Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Anna Williams, Miss José Sherrington, Miss Damian, Miss Helen d'Alton, Middle. Anna Bock, Messrs. Joseph Maas, Bernard Lane, Maybrick, Barrington Foote, Herr Ondricek, and M. Libotton, all of whom kindly gave their services. This brilliantly successful concert had been organised by Mr. Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. John Radcliff, members of the Falstaff Club committee, the former gentleman conducting the vocal and the latter the orchestral departments.

Also, about eleven o'clock, did the famous elocutionist, Mr. Samuel Brandram, deliver a rhymed Address, purporting to be an invocation to the Falstaff of the past to Awake and try if he could not be a Falstaff of the present, in Covent-garden—jovial and genial as of yore; but wise as well as merry: a Falstaff leaving off sack, and living cleanly, like a gentleman. For certain private reasons I must not say anything more about this Address, save to hint that Somebody has reason to be, and ever will be, grateful to Mr. Samuel Brandram for the graceful tact and intelligence which enabled him to lick a very rough rhetorical cub into shape.

I heard that the members of the club and their guests supped very festively after the concert. Those "high jinks" I did not witness; for half an hour before midnight I went home (in the interest of the "Echoes" and the "Play-houses") to bed. When you have come to a certain time of life, one of the wisest things, I take it, that a man can do is to go home to bed. You miss the joyous company, the songs, and jests, it is true; people call you rude and unmannerly, and vow that they will never ask you again; but you have gone home to bed and saved (perhaps) just one wee drop of oil out of the rapidly-sinking store which is left to replenish (perhaps) your Lamp.

I read in the *Musical Standard*, in an article on the Royal College of Music scheme, the following:—

What could have induced the promoters to have selected the Earl of Rosebery to speak to the main resolution one is at a loss to conceive. He described himself as coming from a nation whose distinctive instrument is the "bagpipes," and he admitted that it was extremely difficult to speak about music. His historical sketch of the art in this country, with its faulty chronology, and sins of commission and omission, immensely amused the *cognoscenti* among the audience. His discovery that bluff King Hal practised day and night on the harpsichord will prove a revelation to those writing a history of the early precursors of the pianoforte class of instruments.

It is an extremely perilous thing to accuse a ripe scholar, and a curiously accurate scholar to boot, of "faulty chronology" and "sins of commission and omission," and so forth, unless one is oneself a scholar and a very diligent student of those sadly neglected things called old books. The *cognoscenti* who were so "immensely amused" at Lord Rosebery's remark that "bluff King Hal practised day and night on the harpsichord," had probably never heard of a certain Messer Sebastian Giustinian, sometime Ambassador from the Most Serene Republic of Venice to the Court of Henry VIII., who, treating of a May-Day festival at the Palace of Greenwich, wrote in an account of his Embassy, which has been translated by the erudite Mr. Rawdon Brown:—

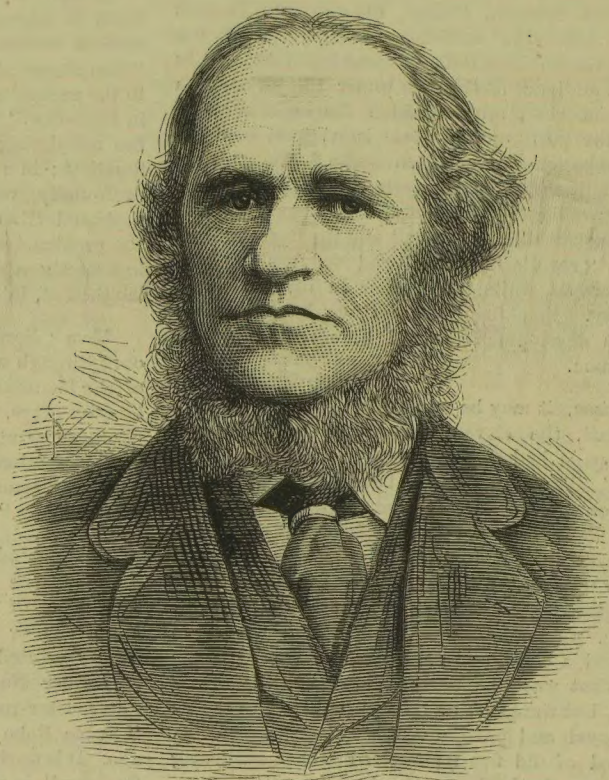
"After dinner the ambassadors were taken into certain chambers, containing a number of organs and harpsichords and flutes, and other instruments. . . . Among the listeners was a Brescian, to whom the King gives three hundred ducats annually for playing the lute; and this man took up his instrument and played a few things with me. The prelates who were present told me that the King would certainly choose to hear me, as his Majesty practises on these instruments day and night, and that he will very much like my playing."

Mem: The "harpsichords" were "clavicymbansi," literally key cymbals. G. A. S.





MR. CHARLES MORLEY,  
HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.



MR. GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.,  
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The arrangements for bringing this new institution, under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, into a working condition, seem likely to encounter no serious impediment. Efforts are now being made to raise the necessary funds with a view to its permanent and sufficient endowment. The National Training School of Music at Kensington will be finally closed on April 6, when the building erected by Mr. Freaque, with the fixtures, instruments, and all other property of the school, are to be given to the Prince of Wales for the use of the Royal College of Music, together with any balance remaining of its funds. A portion of the amount in hand, which is estimated at about £1000, will be applied to the further private instruction of the best scholars. This was resolved on Monday, at a meeting of the committee of management, presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness said that the school had well fulfilled its mission, and had proved the success of the principle of free education in music by having trained for the first time in this country upwards of 180 free students, educated thoroughly during the full period of five years. He observed that this school was the practical pioneer which had founded the Royal College of Music, to be developed into a really national school of music. A meeting was held on Tuesday at Bradford for the purpose of taking steps towards furthering the project of a Royal National College of Music. Two or three speakers holding high positions in the district as musicians expressed regret that further efforts had not been made to develop the resources of the Royal Academy of Music, instead of trying to supersede that institution; but ultimately a resolution was agreed to appointing a committee to obtain subscriptions towards the scheme of the Royal College of Music. A letter was read from the Lord Mayor of London announcing that the Royal Princes had promised to attend the annual gathering of Mayors at Guildhall shortly, when the scheme for

the College would be further discussed, and provincial contributions would be announced.

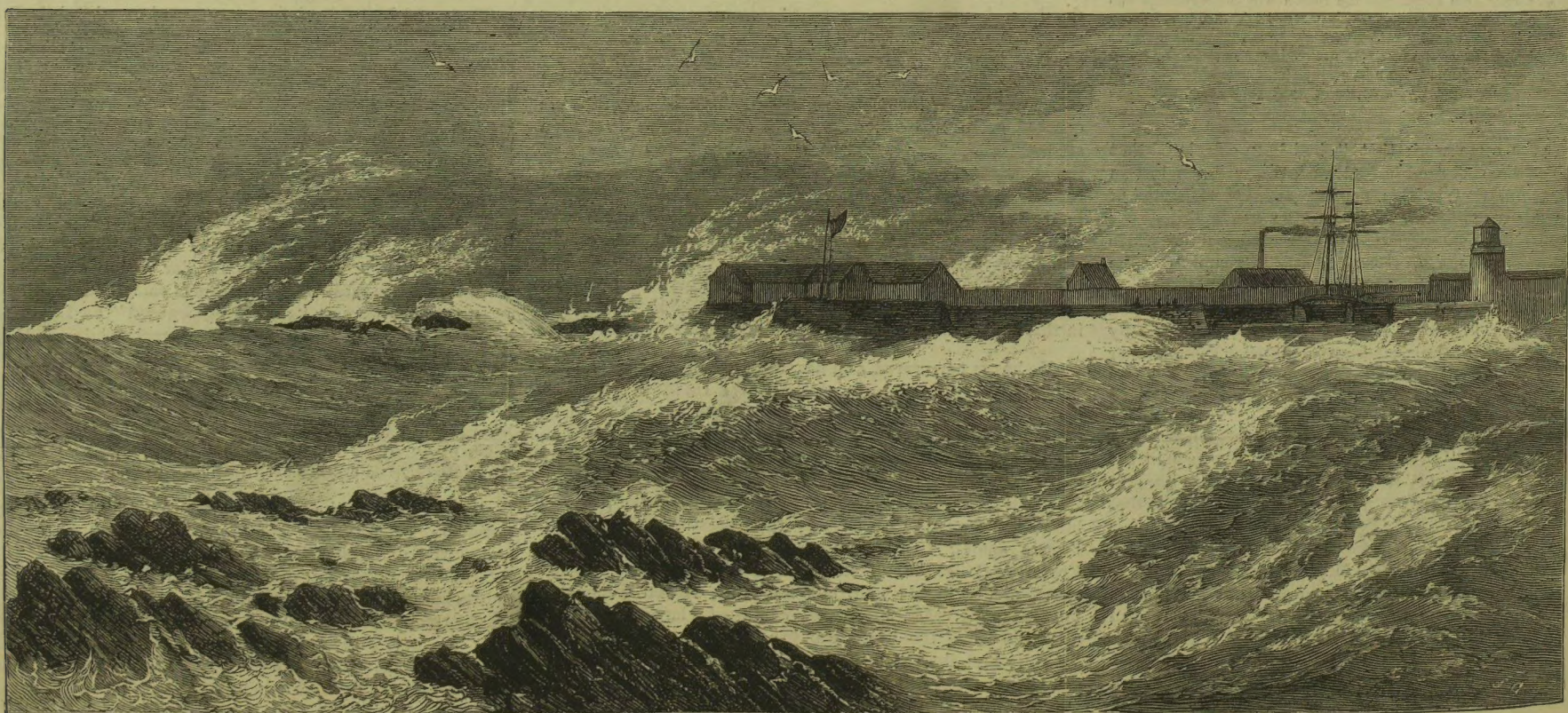
Portraits of the Director and the Honorary Secretary of the Royal College of Music, Mr. George Grove and Mr. Charles Morley, are presented to our readers this week. Mr. Grove has long been well known to the world of literature, science, and art as a man of varied scholarly accomplishments; and not less to those who are interested in associations designed for the advancement of such objects, as an experienced and skilful conductor of their practical business. He was born in London, in 1820, and was educated as a civil engineer, in which profession he was intrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouses, at Morant Point, Jamaica, and at Bermuda; and was afterwards employed, under Mr. Robert Stephenson, on the Britannia Bridge of the Holyhead and Chester Railway. In 1850, he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and two years later became Secretary and Manager to the Crystal Palace Company, which post he held till 1873, and then accepted a seat on the Board of Directors. He has of late years been an active member of the house of Macmillan and Co., publishers, and for some time editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The literary researches and labours of Mr. Grove have borne fruit in numerous contributions to works of special learning, amongst which is the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith; and he was led by this to bestow particular attention upon the geography and topography of Palestine. He was one of the chief promoters of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has rendered such important services to Biblical scholarship. In recognition of these and cognate labours performed by Mr. Grove, the University of Durham, in 1875, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He has also devoted much study to the science and history of music; and his critical analysis, from week to week during the season, of the classical orchestral compositions produced by Mr. A. Manns at the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts,

were probably superior to anything of the kind in English, though only to be fully appreciated by real students. Mr. Grove has since been engaged in compiling an important serial publication, the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," which ranges from 1450 to 1878, comprising the materials of a complete modern History of Music.

Our Portrait of Mr. George Grove is from a photograph by Adèle, of Vienna; and that of Mr. C. Morley, from one by Walter Hudson, of Hastings.

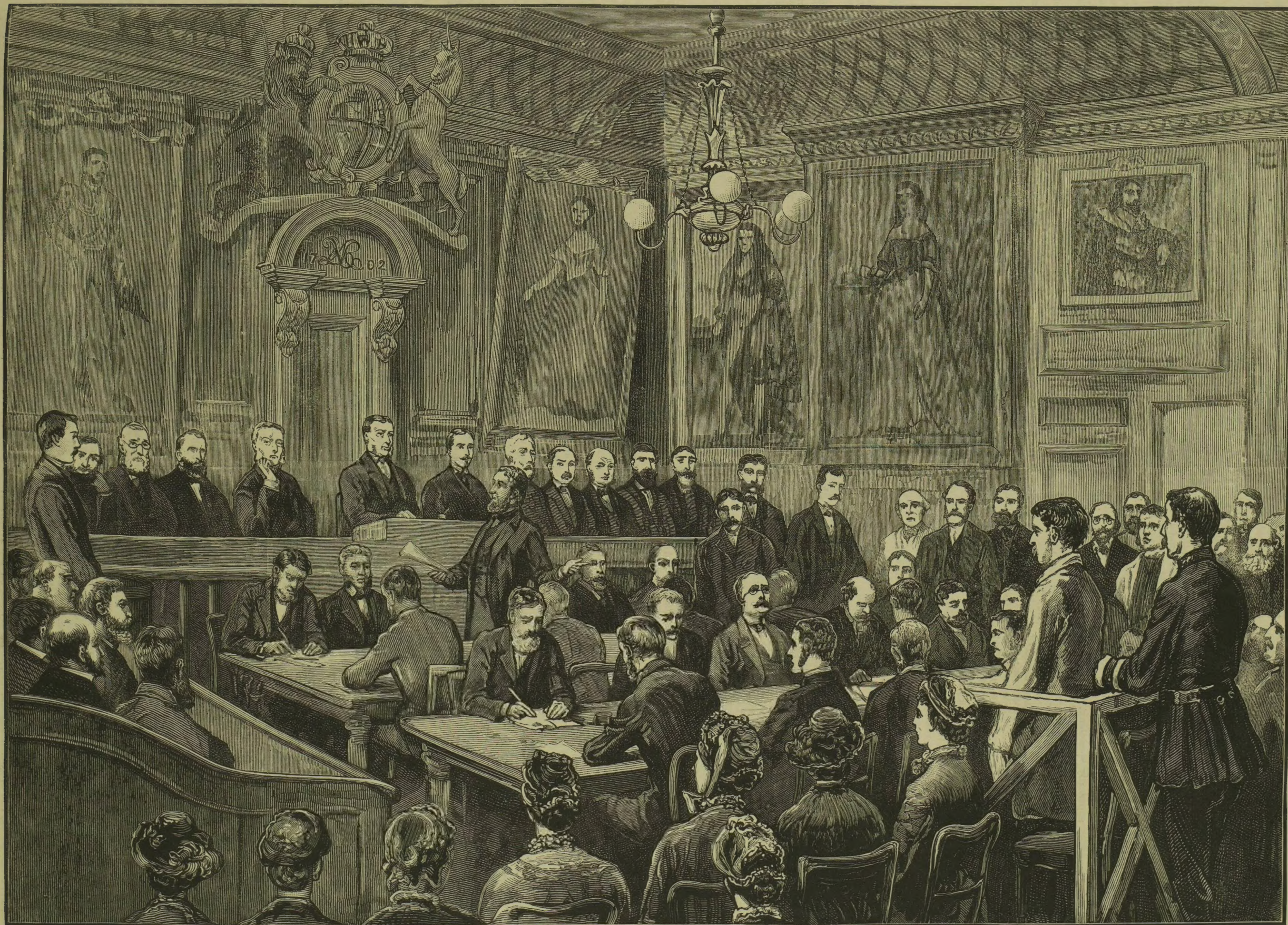
### OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

Some remarkable experiments of throwing oil on troubled waters have been conducted at Peterhead North Harbour, by Mr. John Shields, of Perth, who has laid down an apparatus consisting of 1200 feet of piping. The shore end starts from the little fishing village of Roanhead, and is carried out to deep water 200 yards seaward of the "Bar." There are three conical valves, fixed 75 ft. apart, at the sea end of the pipe, and on the pipes being fully charged with oil, which is done by means of a force-pump fixed in a small hut on the shore, it then begins to escape from the valves, and in consequence of its specific gravity being less than water, rises rapidly to the surface. It spreads like a thin film with amazing rapidity, and with the result of laying down all broken or crested waves, so that, however wild they may be, they become mere undulations, and harmless. The result of a trial made on Wednesday, the 1st inst., when a heavy sea was running from the east, and a little to the north, was very satisfactory. At half-past nine o'clock a.m. the sea was such that no ship whatever could have made the harbour. The force-pump was then put in motion; and, after having pumped about an hour, the sea, although still running high, was perfectly harmless, and undulating from over the line of the pipes to the harbour. It is proposed by Mr. Shields still further to improve his apparatus, by closing up at least one of the valves, nearest the shore end, so as to



THE TROUBLED WATERS OF PETERHEAD HARBOUR.





ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: RODERICK MACLEAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES AT WINDSOR—COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



have the oil sent more into the middle of the channel, or "fairway" to the harbour. These experiments were begun some two years ago, and have been persevered in whenever weather would permit; substituting heavy lead pipes for gutta percha, and otherwise improving the apparatus as experience showed its defects. They will be continued still further, as there is not now the slightest doubt but that the process will be successful.

Our Illustrations are from Sketches furnished by Mr. Shields. Major-General Hardy writes a letter to the *Globe* in which he says Mr. Shields' experiments at Peterhead recall to his memory an instance of shipwreck which occurred some years since on that dreaded charnel-house of the Atlantic, Sable Island, where oil freely used was undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of all on board the vessel. This occurred on Sept. 20, 1846, during a terrific gale of wind, when no vessel would dare to approach the dangerous shore of Sable Island, except in extreme distress, and as a last chance, as the whole force of the Atlantic storms there rolls the billows over the low-lying banks of sand with a violence hardly to be matched elsewhere. During the storm referred to the Superintendent of the island and men with him were out watching the ocean, and were prepared, as usual, for any emergency. Mr. Joseph Darby, who then held the post under the Government of Nova Scotia, narrating this incident, states that he saw a schooner tearing her way through a sea of white water, and on board of the vessel were seen two men in the aft part of the ship, throwing apparently something, at intervals, up into the air. The schooner was the Arno, Captain Higgins, with twelve men from the Quero Bank, where they had been fishing. Seeing no prospect of the gale abating, the captain had cut his cable and put the vessel before the wind, preferring to run her on shore before night to riding there and foundering at her anchor. He lashed himself to the helm, sent all his men below but two, and nailed up the cabin doors. He had two large casks placed near the fore shrouds and lashed there. He then directed two of his best men to station themselves there, and lash themselves firmly to the casks, which were partly filled with blubber and oil from the fish. They had each a wooden ladle of about two feet long, and with these ladles they dipped up the blubber and oil and threw it up in the air as high as they could. The great violence of the wind carried it far to leeward, and, spreading over the water, made its surface smooth before her, and left a shining path behind; and although the sea would rise very high, yet the surface was smooth and never broke where the oil was. The vessel was preserved with all her crew.

### THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

Roderick Maclean, who fired a pistol at her Majesty the Queen, on Thursday the 2nd inst., as her carriage was leaving the Windsor railway station for the Castle, was again brought up, yesterday (Friday) week, before the Mayor and magistrates of Windsor, at the Townhall, and was committed for his trial at the Berkshire Assizes, to be held next month at Reading. Our Illustration shows the scene in the magistrates' court-room during the examination of one of the witnesses upon this occasion. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, accompanied by General Sir Henry Ponsonby, was seated on the bench at the left hand of the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Devereux; and there were many spectators, including some ladies, who were accommodated with chairs below the reporters' table. The prisoner's dock is shown to the right hand of our Engraving. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pollard and Mr. Stephenson, solicitors to the Treasury; while Mr. E. Thomas watched the case on behalf of the prisoner's family. The witnesses called on this second day were Mr. R. Errington, of Sunderland, who saw the prisoner aim his pistol at the Queen's carriage; Francis Orchard, the Queen's footman, Edward Dowe, postilion, and James Hudson, outrider; the two Eton boys, Gordon Chesney Wilson and Leslie Murray Robertson; a policeman named Houghton, Mr. W. J. McClaspie, landlord of the Star and Garter at Windsor, and Mr. Frank Potter, a clerk of the railway station, who all saw the prisoner with the pistol in his hand; Mr. John Smythe, the station-master, and Mr. C. Noble, chief of the railway police; Mr. S. Warrill and his son, gunsmiths, of Portsmouth, from whom the prisoner bought the cartridges, and a pawnbroker's assistant there, who sold him the revolver on Feb. 22. Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of Police, also gave further evidence. The prisoner did not ask these witnesses any questions, but said he would reserve his defence. On the application of the solicitor for the Crown, he was committed for trial upon the charge of high treason, and was sent back to Reading Jail. The law as to attacks upon the Sovereign is very severe and precise. It is contained in two statutes, the first dealing with attempts to kill or hurt, the second with attempts to intimidate. The first statute, 36 Geo. III., c. 7, made perpetual by 57 Geo. III., c. 6, makes it treason to "compass, imagine, devise, or intend death, or any bodily harm tending to death;" the punishment for treason (mitigated of its attendant horrors by 54 Geo. III., c. 146, and 33 and 34 Vict., c. 23, s. 31), being death. The second statute, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 51, makes it a high misdemeanour "to discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen any gun, pistol, or any other description of firearms," whether loaded or not, "with intent . . . to alarm her Majesty," the punishment to which the offender is liable being penal servitude for seven years, or imprisonment for three years, with the additional liability "to be publicly or privately whipped as often and in such manner and form as the Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice." A subsequent statute, 25 Vict., c. 18, provides that "no offender shall be whipped more than once for the same offence;" but it may be doubted whether this provision applies generally, or is restricted to offences punishable by summary conviction.

### JUMBO AND HIS FRIENDS.

The large male African elephant at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park has gained weekly and daily in popularity, since his refusal to go to the Docks and embark for America, in accordance with the bargain for his sale to Mr. P. T. Barnum and others at New York. Never were such crowds of visitors to the Gardens at this early period of the season, all thronging to the elephant-house, or watching the huge animal in his customary promenade, in another part of the grounds, and offering him an unusual quantity and variety of eatable dainties, while the eagerness of children and young girls to ride on his back is beyond all precedent. The Illustration of this ordinary performance engraved on our front page is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Briggs and Son, of the St. John's-wood School of Photography, 40, High-street, St. John's-wood. The number of people at the Gardens last Monday was twenty-four thousand; on Saturday, nearly seven thousand. There were 43,653 admissions last week.

The newly constructed box, or van, in which it is hoped Jumbo will soon be removed to the docks at Millwall, if he can

once be confined in it, is a massive vehicle, of the dimensions necessary for an elephant that stands eleven feet high, and that weighs between five and six tons. The frame of the van is composed of solid balks, morticed, bolted, and over all heavily clamped with iron. The flooring is of three-inch planks, and the sides and roof are lined with inch-and-a-half deal. The van is of such strength as is calculated to resist twice or thrice the force that even this powerful brute could possibly bring to bear against it. Important changes have been made in its formation, and still more in the trolley upon which it is fixed; so that, instead of being four feet above the ground, the floor of the van will only be raised about eight inches. It is, for the present, sunk to the level of the ground, which has been dug out for the purpose, and the floor covered with gravel. Axles of enormous strength have been fitted with special boxes and wheels, the width of the lower structure being governed by that of the gateway through which the van is to leave the gardens. In the mean time, it is arranged as a kind of trap, with both ends left open, and being placed opposite the door of Jumbo's house, on the way to his exercise-ground and bathing-pool, he is becoming accustomed to walk through it, which he did for the first time on Saturday. The doors of the van will be suddenly closed upon him, at some convenient opportunity, when he is in chains, and the chains will be attached to the strong rings fixed inside the van, after which, it is thought, he cannot make any further resistance. The weight of elephant and van together will be about ten tons, which must be drawn by horses six miles through the streets from Camden Town to Millwall. Having reached the docks, a steam-crane will be employed to hoist up Jumbo in his box, and to put him into the ship which is to carry him to New York.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice last week Mr. Justice Chitty refused to grant an injunction restraining the Council of the Zoological Society from selling this elephant and Mr. Barnum's agent from removing him to America. The injunction was applied for by Mr. Berkeley Hill, one of the Fellows of the society, whose counsel argued that it was not legally in the power of the Council so to dispose of animals valuable for the study of natural history. Dr. P. L. Sclater, the secretary, and Mr. A. B. Bartlett, superintendent of the gardens, were called as witnesses to state that it would be inconvenient, and perhaps dangerous, to keep Jumbo there till the age when he would become liable to certain fits of rage. The application was, therefore, dismissed by the Court.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Next week will be a very busy one, as the flat-racing season will open with the Lincoln fixture, and the great body of the followers of the turf will hurry thence to Liverpool. At present, however, there is little to record, though the two days at Kempton Park at the end of last week demand a passing notice. Old Woodcock proved too good for Gimcrack and three others in a Hunters' Hurdle-Race; and then Glenluce, the Croydon winner, made short work of Meteora and St. Augustine for a Maiden Hurdle-Race; the last-named broke down so badly that he is scarcely likely to run again, a fact that will be a great relief to backers generally, for he has proved a sad deceiver since his two-year-old days. Solver (11 st. 5 lb.) beat a fair field for the Middlesex Handicap Steeplechase; and then the very smart Liliputian (11 st. 9 lb.), with odds on him, gave weight and a twenty lengths' beating to his five opponents for the March Hurdle Handicap. After the comparative failure of the big hurdle-races of late, the Kempton Park people were very fortunate to get a field of thirteen for their principal prize on Saturday, and no less than eleven of these found backers at one price or another. Perhaps Roscrea (11 st. 11 lb.) was the most fancied, but Antient Pistol (11 st. 2 lb.) also carried a great deal of money, and Sutler (12 st. 7 lb.) was again supported by his party, in spite of his heavy weight. The race was by no means a satisfactory one, as Glenluce (11 st. 10 lb.) fell heavily at the second flight of hurdles after turning out of the straight, and Sutler and Assegai (11 st. 5 lb.) fell over him. The jockeys of all three were severely shaken, but happily escaped any serious injury. Antient Pistol avoided a fall, but lost a great deal of ground by the contretemps, and was eventually beaten pretty cleverly by Theophrastus, (11 st. 6 lb.) who finished behind him at Croydon.

On Saturday last James Rix and George Thomas sculled over the championship course for £50 a side. The last named finished a good third to Rix for the junior prize at the Chinnery regatta, and since Rix's defeat by Bubear it was generally imagined that he could not stay four miles and a quarter. For the last month, however, he has been under the care of the veteran Harry Kelly, who has improved him in a marked degree and taught him to adopt a much slower stroke without any loss of pace. They started by mutual consent, and Rix, at once going to the front, had the race in hand before they had gone a quarter of a mile, and won by eight lengths.

A six-days' walking-race took place at Sheffield last week, when George Littlewood, a native of that town, beat all the records from 170 miles and upwards, and covered the extraordinary distance of 531 miles 11 laps. He retired nearly three hours before the expiration of time, and appeared perfectly fresh; so there is no doubt that he could have walked some miles further had it been necessary.

The annual golf-match between Oxford and Cambridge was played at Wimbledon on the 9th inst., the latter University winning by one hole.

Last Saturday the annual football-match between England and Scotland was played at Glasgow, and was won by the Scotch players with five goals to one. The play was very good. The football-match between England and Wales was played on Monday afternoon at Wrexham, when the Welsh won by five goals to three, the play on both sides being admirable.

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S., gave the opening address on Wednesday, on the commencement of a course of lectures on Poultry Management at the Royal Horticultural Society's Council-room at South Kensington.

The Royal Botanic Society is turning its attention to the discovery of vegetable fibres suited for paper-making, and at a meeting of the society last Saturday Professor Bentley called attention to a number of paper-making materials which had been presented, and stated that experiments were being made for the utilisation of various kinds of vegetable fibre.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from Irkutsk this week states that the correspondents of the *New York Herald* and *Illustrated London News*, with a sailor of the Jeannette named Noros, and an interpreter of the Yakut language, left there on the 11th inst., via Yakutsk, for the mouth of the Lena, in order to search for the missing crew, and ascertain details with regard to their fate. Part of the sailors who were at Yakutsk have gone home via St. Petersburg. Lieutenant Danenhauer would leave for home March 13. The engineer, Melville, who has been at Yakutsk, left earlier, accompanied by natives of the Arctic seacoast.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

Not at any period, perhaps, in the history of the modern English stage has there occurred so entirely magnificent a Shakespearean revival as that of the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday, the Eighth instant. The "installation" of the play with its superb accessories, its elaborately "built" scenery, its sumptuous dresses, and its almost unprecedentedly beautiful dioramic effects, has cost Mr. Henry Irving, I am told, more than six thousand pounds. The possibility of so lavish an outlay on a single play is readily understood when the splendour of the scenes and the costliness of the fabrics of which the costumes and draperies are composed are taken into account; but unstinted generosity in expenditure, albeit it is necessarily a very conspicuous feature, in the revived "Romeo and Juliet" does not by any means constitute the chief claim of the accomplished actor-manager to the admiration and applause of that public who are already indebted to Henry Irving for so many glorious tributes to the memory of Shakespeare, in the form of illustrations, at once powerful and picturesque, of his writings. "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum has only to be seen to be warmly and gratefully appreciated, not only for its almost perfection in taste and symmetry, but for the loving thoughtfulness with which every line in the dialogue and every gesture in the action have been studied and thought out, culminating in an ensemble astonishing in its brilliance as a spectacle, and as delightful as it is instructive as a noble and refined dramatic performance.

There are those who set far greater store by excellent acting than they do by stately scenery, expensive dresses, and glittering pageants. On the production of the wonderfully complicated and extravagantly gorgeous masques which were given at Whitehall in the reigns of the two first Stuart Kings, it is possible that many more thousands of pounds were squandered than even Mr. Irving, who is Briarian-handed when there is a need for giving away, has spent on "Romeo and Juliet." For the actors in the Jacobean and Caroline masques were Princes of the Blood, and nobles of the highest rank, who did not scruple to fling away a whole year's revenue of their broad acres on the adornment of a doublet, or the trimmings of a farthingale. The Lord Chamberlain was the acting manager, and the King—and sometimes the purveyors, with whom he ran gaily in debt—paid the piper. Yet, at this very same time, when the costly and clumsily elaborate tomfooleries devised by Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones were delighting the grandes and the gallants at Whitehall, "Romeo and Juliet" was being played in an inn-yard, or in a wooden hovel, on a rush-strewn stage, with no better scenery than a scrap of paper with "This is a Street," or "This is a Wood" scrawled upon it, pinned to a ragged piece of tapestry in the back ground. The Play's the Thing, after all; and that must be my sole apology for speaking of the dramatis personæ first, and leaving the scenery, dresses, and decorations as matters for subsequent examination.

Vieni a veder Montecchi e Cappelletti  
Monaldi e Filippeschi, uom senza cura,  
Color già tristi, e costor con sospetti.

Let us look on the Capulets and the Montagues as they were limned by Dante, and as they lived under Shakespeare's magic pencil—savage and restless, frenzied by terror and racked by suspicions; and by their own passions, foredoomed to be miserable. Here is Romeo, young, noble, shapely, rich, accomplished, yet normally as mournful and moody as the beggared Master of Ravenswood. The melancholy and the moodiness of the youthful Romeo seem to me to be most admirably portrayed by Mr. Irving. In the first scenes, he reminds you of the Shepherd in Virgil, who grew acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks; and it would appear that he is less enamoured of the shadowy Rosaline, than with some abstraction which he arbitrarily assumes to be the object of an obscure sentiment. Rosaline is to him what Beatrice is to Dante and Laura to Petrarch, and, descending much lower, what Saccharissa was to Waller; and it was said long ago, I forget by whom, that if Shakespeare did not write his own sonnets, those occult outpourings must assuredly have been written by the ambiguous suitor of a problematical Rosaline. To my mind, the Romeo of Mr. Irving is divisible into three distinct phases. The first is that of the dreamy young Veronese patrician, probably an amateur of half mystic, half sensuous art—for this is, you will remember, altogether a Cinque-Cento play—possibly a parcel-poet, certainly fond of musing and moping over the Unattainable—a kind of Italian Endymion, in fine, pining for Diana-Rosaline in the moon. In this side of Romeo's character I like Mr. Irving without stint and without reserve; and I do not attach the value of a "gazzetta"—which was the smallest, I believe, of the Venetian coins current in Verona—to the few mannerisms peculiar to himself, which mark his intonation and his gait, and with which, I take it, he is no more capable of dispensing than the Ethiop is of changing his skin or the leopard his spots. I never knew but one great actor who had absolutely no mannerisms; and that great actor, whose name I forbear to mention, was faultlessly classical, and, in addition, a calm and crystallised Bore. The second phase of the Irving Romeo presents itself when that romantic bachelor, at Old Capulet's "Ballo in Mascara," sees Juliet for the first time, and straightway, forgetting all about Rosaline in the moon, falls madly, passionately in love with Juliet. Believing firmly as I do in the existence—the frequent existence—of love at first sight, and believing also that what are called "love matches" often end in madness and despair, I see nothing unnatural or uncommon in Romeo's sudden and unquenchable passion for Capulet's delightful fourteen-year-old daughter. That Juliet should at once return the flame with interest is simply Shakespearean—that is to say, the most natural thing in the world. When a woman gives her heart away she draws out the entire balance of affection which she has lying at her banker's. She begs herself in order that she may have more to give away; and, in nine cases out of ten, the ungrateful carle whom she enriches is half unconscious of or half indifferent to the treasure which has been bestowed upon him. But Romeo is the exception. His love for Juliet is for her sake, as sincere, and as all-absorbing as the girl's love for him. As Romeo, the impassioned lover, Mr. Irving does not seem to have given unmingled satisfaction to all his critics. He satisfies me, because the perfect Romeo is, to my mind, a purely ideal one, whose picture would be far more satisfactorily realised by the painter than by the player; and because, on the whole, I would rather see Romeo performed by a consummate master of his art, saturated with Shakespearean knowledge and feeling every line and every word in the play, than by a good-looking, smock-faced young fellow who can make love to a beautiful girl well enough; but that is all. The truth is, as an accomplished but slightly elderly friend, the foggy neighbour in the stalls, said to me the other night, the foggy are "not in it" as regards the complete appreciation of the stage Romeo. Can we make love? We could as soon stand on our heads. Can we write love-letters? As soon could we write double acrostics or "appropriate mottoes" in the



birthday albums. Touching the excellences or the imperfections of a dramatic Romeo, the boys and girls should have their say; but the truths they might unfold would surely be overlaid by an immense quantity of nonsense; and I shrink from calling in Edwin and Angelina to assist me in the composition of the "Playhouses."

With regard to the third phase of Mr. Irving's Romeo, I look upon it as, throughout, magnificent. The fiery Patrician who, albeit he has married a daughter of Capulet, spares none in his wrath when his Montague blood is up; the slayer of Tybalt, the half distraught inmate of Friar Laurence's cell, the banished Romeo, the despairing client of the Apothecary, the unwilling homicide of the County Paris,—all are delineated by Mr. Irving with surprising originality, truth, and grandeur. I have seen very few finer things on the stage than the impression of complete self-mastery, of inexorably concentrated volition engendered by irremediable despair, conveyed to the mind of the spectator by Mr. Irving in the scene in the street at Mantua when Balthasar conveys to him the tidings of Juliet's supposed death. The act-drop has risen on an unwontedly cheerful Romeo—

If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep,  
My dreams presage some joyful news at hand;  
My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne;  
And all this day an unaccustom'd spirit  
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts.

A few minutes afterwards all is in the dust. Juliet, as Balthasar, and all men think, is dead. "Her body sleeps in Capel's monument," when Romeo, simply remarking, "Is it even so? Then I defy you stars!" instructs his servant to procure him ink and paper, and hire post-horses. Balthasar exclaims—

I do beseech you, Sir, have patience!  
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import  
Some misadventure.

But Mr. Irving, in the spirit of the truly great artist, has divined the verity inculcated long since by an illustrious surgeon, that "a strong man has all command over his muscles, but none over his blood." The paleness and wildness of Romeo's looks do not alter by one whit his calmness and brevity of speech nor his unalterable determination. His defiance of the stars is simply a cool and collected recognition of the *Ananké*—of the inevitable, of there being "no armour against Fate." A man who is tremendously agitated may turn ghastly pale, or scarlet red, or livid, or yellow, or green, as Napoleon III. is said by Mr. Kinglake to have turned at Solferino. His blood and his bile have all to do with that; and he cannot help himself. But his bodily muscles are entirely controlled by his muscular mind; and, be he pale or ruddy, he will go through with what he has to do, even to the bitter end. If the actor had not been really great in this scene he would have failed.

I pass from Mr. Irving's most powerful and soulful impersonation to the Juliet of Miss Ellen Terry. Here again the boy and girl difficulty, the Edwin and Angelina trouble occurs. Juliet, according to the Nurse, is not quite fourteen years old. But an Italian fourteen means an English seventeen. There is, moreover, much, and fascinatingly much, that is ineffaceably girlish in Miss Terry. She cannot choose but to be always winning, trusting, and charming. Her unrivalled grace of action, the musical albeit slightly monotonous cadence of her recitative, the manner in which she floats rather than walks in her exquisitely contrived draperies—all these impart to her a loveliness which has been the portion of but very few actresses, and of which, among living artistes, she may be said to be the sole possessor. In the balcony scene she is enchanting; in her pretty petulance with the Nurse she is inimitable; but, in the great bed-room scene, when she swallows the potion, even Edwin and Angelina must confess that Miss Ellen Terry is sadly disappointing. That she so disappoints her most ardent and her sincerest admirers is, artistically speaking, no fault of hers. She simply lacks the *physique* to deliver with sustained force a soliloquy of agonised terror. Jenny Lind was not physically strong enough for Norma, and Ellen Terry is not physically strong enough for Juliet in the potion scene.

I feel that it would be in the highest degree unjust to dismiss with a mere word of acknowledgment such artistically meritorious performances as the Nurse of Mrs. Stirling, the Mercutio of Mr. Edward Terriss, the Tybalt of Mr. C. Glenney, the Paris of Mr. G. Alexander, the Capulet of Mr. Howe, the Apothecary of Mr. T. Mead, and especially the Friar Laurence of Mr. Fernandez. To them, and to the sumptuous "mounting" of "Romeo and Juliet" generally, I shall return, at large, next week.

Reasons of space preclude me from doing more than recording the opening, on Saturday, the Eleventh, of the new Royal Avenue Theatre, in Northumberland-avenue. The staple of the highly successful opening entertainment was the well-known opera-bouffe of "Madame Favart," with Miss Florence St. John and M. Marius in the leading rôles. On Monday, the Thirteenth, Toole's Theatre witnessed another distinct and gratifying success in a new Comedy-Farce, called "Auntie," in three acts, by Mr. Byron, who is still, I grieve to say, very ill. Mr. Toole was in his highest spirits as the principal character. I shall resume my acquaintance with "Auntie" next week. G. A. S.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, on Saturday last, accompanied a number of distinguished visitors to the Channel Tunnel works at Shakspeare's Cliff, where special preparations had been made for their reception. The party numbered sixty-nine guests, amongst whom were the Premier and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote. The guests afterwards proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel at Dover, where they were entertained at luncheon. On Monday the works were visited by another party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Garnet Wolseley and a number of other officers, paid a visit to the tunnel on Tuesday and inspected the works. The boring continues satisfactorily, the total distance of the heading having now reached about 1250 yards.

Arrangements have, after some negotiation, been concluded between the National Rifle Association and the American National Rifle Association for two matches, the first of which will take place at Creedmoor in September next, and the second at Wimbledon in 1883. The committee of the National Rifle Association, in a circular recently issued, "call upon the foremost volunteer shots to practise with special reference to this contest, as nothing short of the best work of the best men the country can produce will ensure success to the British representatives." The teams will consist of twelve men a side—the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards on one day, and 800, 900, and 1000 yards on another; seven rounds at each range per man. At 200 yards the position will be a standing one; at 500 and 600 yards, prone or sitting; at the longer ranges, any position. The weapon may be any military breechloader, and no cleaning or wiping out will be allowed except between the ranges.

## MUSIC.

The series of operatic performances in English by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre closed on Saturday evening, with a repetition of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." The cast included, as before, Madame Valleria as Senta, Miss J. Yorke as Mary, Mr. Ludwig as the Dutch Captain, Mr. Packard as Eric, and Mr. J. W. Turner as the Steersman; Mr. H. Pope having filled the character of Daland. Mr. Carl Rosa, who conducted, was enthusiastically received. The season began on Jan. 14, and, brief as it has been, it has included repeated performances of four of Wagner's operas—that just referred to, "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser," this last having been recently produced by Mr. Rosa for the first time in English. Another specialty has been the first hearing in this country of Balfe's Italian opera, "Pittore e Duca," Englished as "Moro." The splendour with which Wagner's operas have been mounted, and the musical efficiency of the performances generally, are deserving of special recognition. The orchestra (headed by Mr. Carrodus) has been particularly fine, the chorus-singing beyond the average, and the chief duties of conductor have been very ably fulfilled by Mr. Randegger, who was efficiently replaced on some occasions by Mr. Pew, and in a few instances, as on the closing night, by Mr. Rosa. On Monday the company removed to the Standard Theatre, which it will occupy until the end of next week.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society last week—the third of the seventieth season—included several specialties. The programme opened with a new overture, composed by Mr. F. Corder, who conducted its performance. The work is entitled "Ossian," and was intended originally as the prelude to a grand opera on the subject of Fingal; and, accordingly, its general tone is sombre and romantic, some picturesque contrasts being obtained by striking orchestral varieties. It was very well received. Next came a choral ode entitled "Nanie," the composition of Herr Brahms. This is a setting of Schiller's lines, which have also been used for a similar purpose by the late Hermann Goetz. Brahms's work contains some effective writing, chiefly in the contrapuntal style; the orchestral surroundings being well calculated to enhance the effect of the somewhat monotonous vocal harmony. Another novelty at the concert was a contralto scena (with orchestra), "Che vuoi, mio cor?" by Mendelssohn—still remaining in manuscript. The piece was composed in 1824, when he was about fifteen, and is more juvenile in style than other works of that period; some of which, indeed, are worthy of his riper years. Although admirably sung by Madame Patey, it produced but little effect. The remaining specialty was Rubinstein's "Die Nixie" ("The Water Nymph") for contralto solo (Madame Patey) and chorus, with orchestra, in which there is much effective and graceful writing in each respect. Herr Joachim played Mendelssohn's fine violin concerto, and the dry Fantasia by Schumann (op. 131) with his well-known excellence; the other items of the programme having been Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda."

Madame Schumann played, for the second time this season, at last week's Saturday Afternoon Popular Concert, her solo being Beethoven's pianoforte sonata "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," which she rendered with grand effect. At the following Monday evening concert the great pianist played the same composer's "Sonata quasi Fantasia" in E flat, also with fine effect. Herr Joachim has continued to lead the quartet party.

Mr. W. Macfarren gave the second of his three orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when his "Pastoral Overture" and his symphony in B flat were performed. Both works had previously been heard more than once, and commented on. The orchestral playing in these, and in Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture and Mendelssohn's overture, "Scherzo," "Notturmo," and Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, was of first-rate excellence. Madame Patey contributed vocal pieces.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave Haydn's "Creation" with great effect at last week's concert. The choruses were finely sung—especially "Awake the harp," and "The Heavens are telling." The soprano and tenor solos were rendered with much refinement, respectively, by Miss M. Davies and Mr. Lloyd, and those for the bass with resonant power by Signor Foli. During the illness of Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Sinton acts as conductor. The next performance—on March 31—will consist of Sir M. Costa's "Eli."

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave the first concert of the tenth season at the Albert Hall last Saturday evening.

Miss Josephine Agabeg, a meritorious pianist, gave her evening concert, on Tuesday, at Steinway Hall.

An interesting pianoforte recital was given by Mdle. Krebs and Miss Zimmermann at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme consisted of four-hand music, some for one piano and some for two instruments.

This week's London Ballad Concert programme included a new patriotic song, "Hands All Round," the words by Tennyson, arranged by Mr. C. V. Stanford, and sung by Mr. Santley. The programme was an excellent one.

Mr. and Mrs. Furlong gave their concert on Thursday evening at the Marlborough Rooms; that of Mdle. Rosina Isidor being announced for this evening at St. James's Hall.

An Irish Festival Concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter; and a similar entertainment took place, at the same time, at St. James's Hall—both being in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The last of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts at St. James's Hall—previous to his resuming his provincial tour—will take place on Tuesday evening next.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society will give the second concert of the new season at the local Athenæum next Monday evening, when the music of Weber's "Euryanthe" will be performed to a new English version of the libretto by Mr. W. W. Thornthwaite. The occasion will be an interesting one, Weber's opera (one of his greatest productions) being so little known here, and its performance in German being one of the features of the forthcoming scheme at Drury Lane Theatre.

In consequence of the success attending the Thursday evening concerts at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, it is proposed to give an additional concert in the week. A series of Monday evening concerts will be started, and the programme will consist of concerted and instrumental music, interspersed with recitals in costume. The first concert will take place next Monday, under the direction of the Paggi Family, from the Crystal Palace, and Signor Gilardoni will give the second.

The Duke of Westminster, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol have joined the Popular Ballad Concert Committee. The Duke of Westminster has given £20. A free sacred concert was given by the committee on Sunday, at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell. The second series of Monday Evening Popular Concerts will be resumed at the same hall next Monday.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 14.

The Paris season is now at its height, and, as the Thursday of Mid Lent, the Mi-Carême, approaches, there seems to be a reduplication of festivities in all ranks of society, official, unofficial, literary, artistic, proletarian, and *demi-mondain*. According to the English fashion, the season here is beginning later and later every year; while the balls and receptions are beginning later and later every night. The visit of the Empress of Austria has not caused any particular sensation. A Parisian worldly wit has told us to beware of women who ride much and well, and as the Empress has done little else but take a daily ride and drive in the Bois de Boulogne ever since she arrived, the Parisians have only been able to judge her from a point of view on which they are, perhaps, prejudiced. Yesterday President Grévy met her Majesty in the Bois and expressed a hope that she would return next year. But, after all, with the splendid spring weather that we are now enjoying, with the real beauty of the city itself heightened by a wealth of flowers in every street and almost in every house, and with that happy facility that the Parisians have for "loafing" and enjoying the mere act of "loafing," the presence of one or a dozen Sovereigns is a matter of perfect indifference to the vast majority of folk. For that matter, Sarah Bernhardt, Jeanne Granier, or the gracefully corseted figure of the Marquis de Caux would any day hold their own as centres of Parisian curiosity against a crowned head travelling *incognito*.

Bontoux for ever! Hurrah for the New Union Générale! All persons interested in the old Union have received a communication from the stockholders' committee recommending a scheme of M. Bontoux for resuscitating the company, or rather for forming a new one. The New Union now in course of formation—500f. shares—will simply take up the concessions of the old society, carry all its plans into execution, and give the shareholders of the old Union a portion of the profits. M. Bontoux will shortly publish the statutes of the new society and the dates of subscription. Meanwhile, M. Bontoux has still to justify himself in the court of correctional police.

M. Léon Say announces that the Budget of expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for 1883 will amount to 3,285,376,098f. By dividing this sum by the number of inhabitants of France, we arrive at the result that the nation annually expends about 100f. a head. This estimate is more than three hundred millions less than the Budget drawn up by M. Allain-Targé, the grand Minister of Finance of the grand Gambetta Ministry. But M. Allain-Targé intended to buy up the railways, to convert the Five per Cents, and to raise a loan of twelve hundred millions, whereas M. Léon Say takes as his watchword: "No conversion! No buying up of the railways!" However, the question of the purchase of the railways by the State is not yet settled. Indeed, an important Parliamentary Commission of twenty-two members has been appointed to study this important and much disputed matter.

Another railway question is also being hotly discussed by the parties interested. It is the question of the Paris Metropolitan Railway, an inquiry into which is being made at the Prefecture of the Seine. An elevated railway, say some, will spoil the aspect of the town and destroy those effects of perspective which Baron Haussmann spent so much money in obtaining. On the other hand, an underground railway will impair the stability of the houses, and interfere seriously with the sewers and gas-pipes. These last objections are, of course, puerile. The project now under consideration is for the establishment of three daylight routes connecting the north, west, and south environs with the centre of the town. Tunnels will, of course, be necessary only in the centre of Paris; and the longest will only be 1850 mètres.

The present Chamber of Deputies has not from the beginning inspired respect, and perhaps now it inspires still less respect than ever, owing to the unseemly zeal that the deputies show in voting privileges for themselves, such as increase of pay, free passes on all railway lines, &c. And when they do consent to work seriously they prefer trivial measures to serious ones—as, for instance, a bill for abolishing duelling to the bill for legalising divorce. If the bill against duelling be passed, it will only have the effect of increasing the travelling expenses of the combatants, who will have to go to Luxembourg or Switzerland, instead of settling their differences comfortably in the woods of Vincennes or Boulogne. Duelling, as it is at present practised, is a very innocent affair. In France some three score duels are fought in a year, and death results about once in a thousand cases. It would be just as logical to suppress the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company: apropos of which I must record the conclusion of the inquiry into the terrible accident that took place at Charenton last September. Three men have been found responsible for the disaster—the station-master of Maisons Alfort and two pointsmen, who have been condemned to six, eight, and twelve months' imprisonment respectively.

Decidedly this is the golden age of lotteries. Last week I announced the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Mutual Aid Society, this week I have to announce a colossal lottery of ten millions of francs and ten millions of tickets, which has just obtained the authorisation of Government. This lottery, organised by the Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts, is intended to provide funds for the erection of a museum on the model of that of South Kensington. The site chosen is that of the old Cour des Comptes, which was burnt down during the Commune, and that of the adjoining barracks on the Quai d'Orsay. In the matter of industrial art, the French are at length beginning to bestir themselves, and to acknowledge the immense progress made by their neighbours in this direction. But the great obstacle in the way of reform in France is red-tape and conservative administration. The other day, for instance, the Louvre spent 35,000f. to buy some frescoes by Sandro Botticelli from the Villa Lemmi, near Florence, while it refused to pay a twenty-pound note for two exquisite Chinese paintings on which one of the Government inspectors of Fine Arts had been requested to draw up a report. The inspector in question did make a report, and a favourable one. Then, when the "Conservatoire," or administrative Council of the Louvre came finally to decide, a venerable Admiral, the curator of the Marine Museum, was appealed to, in his quality of a traveller, to pronounce on these specimens of barbarous (!) art. The Admiral said he did not think much of them, and the paintings were refused. And that is the way things are managed at the Louvre. The curators recognise no merits in any painting except that of the old masters. As for the modern painters, they are refused admission altogether, or left to rot in cellars. One of the Courbets bought for the State last autumn has been seriously injured through the curator having neglected to unroll the canvas on its arrival at the Louvre. It was found a few days ago thrown in a corner! It is to be hoped that the French South Kensington will be put in the hands of more competent administrators than the curators of the Louvre. T. C.





1. Olive-trees.

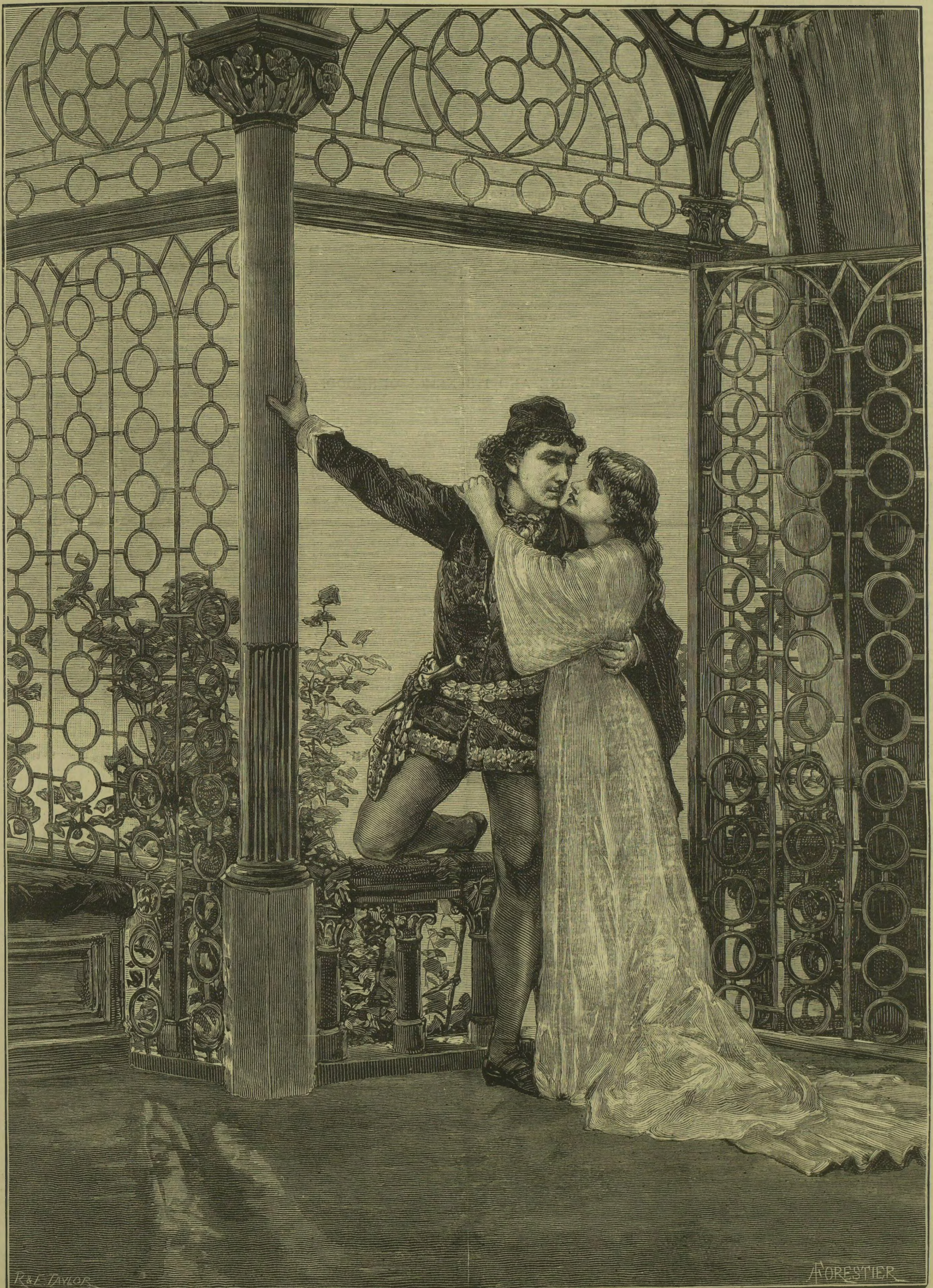
2. The English Church at Mentone.

3. Villafranco.

4. Bone Cave at Mentone.

5. Pont St. Louis, Mentone.





SCENE FROM "ROMEO AND JULIET," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.  
SEE "THE PLAYHOUSES," PAGE 254.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The usually humdrum proceedings of the House of Lords, prosaic as the modern frock coats the peers lounge in, were momentarily relieved yesterday week by the appearance of Earl Sydney at the table in the uniform of the Lord Steward. This official garb was assumed by his Lordship (to the manner born in matters of Court ceremony, by reason of his former long tenure of the office of Lord Chamberlain), in order, presumably, to add weight to his recital of her Majesty's gracious answer to the Parliamentary Address of sympathy presented that morning to the Queen by the Prime Minister. This was the reply the noble Earl read:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I received with heartfelt satisfaction the loyal and dutiful Address from my two Houses of Parliament. I am thankful to the Almighty whose merciful care has protected me and my beloved child from danger. In my sincere desire to promote the welfare of my people I am comforted and supported by the continued assurance of your attachment to my person and my throne.

To South Africa and Borneo was the attention of their Lordships directed on Monday. Trouble is brewing on the Transvaal borders. At the invitation of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Kimberley read a seasonable despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson counselling union between the Home Government and the Colonial authorities with regard to the attitude to be adopted towards the chief Masupha. The Secretary for the Colonies furthermore cited a telegram, dated March 12, which conveyed the news that General Joubert, the Boer Commander, had started on an expedition to punish a disaffected Kaffir chief residing on the western border of the Transvaal, but had been anticipated by the said Skalafin, who had gone by another route to Pretoria to make peace. The telegram added that "daily fighting and bloodshed," which may "extend and last long," was taking place outside the borders of the Transvaal. It will, at least, be of interest to learn what Cetewayo has to say with respect to these native wars when he becomes the lion of the London season.

There can be little doubt that the Eldorado of Borneo will profit by the brief yet pregnant conversation of Monday last. Twitted by Lord Lamington with borrowing the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield in so far as the acquirement of Borneo was concerned, Earl Granville favoured the House of Lords with a geographical and historical dissertation, the finish of which suggested that the Foreign Secretary would have been fully qualified to supply the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with a chapter on Borneo. Colonised at first by the English, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, Borneo was found to be so rich a country at the beginning of the century that England and Holland, and later on Spain, found it expedient to enter into diplomatic correspondence respecting the island. In our own times, Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury found it necessary to uphold the rights of England over the claims of Spain to Borneo; and Earl Granville has but followed up their policy in sanctioning the Charter to the Borneo Company.

Earl Cairns has exhibited more legislative zeal in the Upper House than the Government. The noble Earl on Tuesday piloted both his Settled Land Bill and Conveyancing Bill through Committee. The present occupant of the woolsack, on his side, had to be content the same day with assuring Lord Stanley of Alderley that he had but acted according to the law in inviting Captain Pearson to remove his name from the Commission of the Peace at Macclesfield, and in not interfering with the three other Macclesfield magistrates censured by the Bribery Commissioners.

The Earl of Redesdale's Parliamentary Declaration Bill is down for second reading on Thursday next; but the noble Earl does not appear to have received much encouragement to proceed with his measure.

The House of Commons, with regret it must be admitted, has but furnished fresh and stronger reasons why the rules of debate should be forthwith reformed with a vigorous hand. Necessary as Mr. Gladstone's Resolution against Parliamentary inquiry into the Irish Land Act may have been deemed by the Ministry as a protest against the appointment of Lord Donoughmore's Committee, the discussion of the Government motion indubitably occupied much valuable time, which might profitably have been taken up with the consideration of the Closure. The prolonged discussion, indeed, did not terminate till the small hours of Friday week, when the Marquis of Hartington's clear summing-up having been boldly replied to by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gibson's amendment of "the previous question" was negatived by the decisive majority of 84—303 against 219; and by the slightly diminished majority of 68—303 to 235—was Mr. Gladstone's appended Resolution adopted, amid Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter-cheering:—

That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

The Government can plume themselves upon one good result of the protracted debate on the Irish Land Act; and that is the warm support they received from some Irish members, who, whilst their patriotism has been of longer and stronger growth than the perivivid advocacy of the irreconcilable section of Home Rulers, are not so lost to all sense of decency and fair play as to withhold their generous recognition of the great work her Majesty's Ministers have done with the view of restoring contentment and prosperity to Ireland. On the other hand, the Hibernian members who have imported into the House the manners of a Pig Market have become such habitual offenders that any excess of gross language they may indulge in does but sink them still lower in the opinion of the great majority of hon. members. Still, it has to be recorded that the most incorrigible of these hardened offenders has let drop such indefensible aspersions on the character of Mr. Forster that he has more than once brought down upon himself prompt rebuke from the long-suffering Speaker.

The Prime Minister would require more than the patience of Job to bear with composure the taunts and rudenesses he has had to submit to. Though provoked now and again to a natural outburst of indignant remonstrance against some more than usually insolent attack from the Opposition bench, Mr. Gladstone has shown remarkable forbearance—as a rule, far too much, some think. Whether, confident in the possession of an overwhelming majority ready to support him faithfully on most questions that arise, Mr. Gladstone might not himself greatly contribute to the restoration of order, and to the acceleration of the transaction of business in the Lower House, by putting on the bolder front which a Premier in his position is well entitled to assume—that is a point for the right hon. gentleman to decide. Were Mr. Gladstone to assume this firm attitude, there can be little doubt the country would hail the change with satisfaction. Self-sufficient mediocrities have too long trifled with the dignity of the House. As the Prime Minister was himself driven to say on Monday, "Our entire arrangements for conducting public business are as far as possible from being creditable." In brief, as Mr. Bright declared on another occasion, the Parliamentary machine is out of gear, and needs at once to be thoroughly repaired.

The time that might usefully have been occupied on Monday evening in amply discussing the Army Estimates was taken up by a variety of subjects, which could just as well have been considered on any other occasion. It was not till past midnight that Mr. Childers was able to rise to introduce his military Budget. The sum total the Secretary for War asked for the Army expenses of the ensuing year was £15,500,000—half a million less than last year. Reviewing the changes being made by the War Office; Mr. Childers mentioned the increased grants to the Militia and the Volunteers, the £15,000 additional pay to non-commissioned officers in the Army, and the formation of eleven fixed Artillery depôts near the coasts, among the noteworthy features. He was glad to say recruiting was going on satisfactorily; the Reserves were strong, numbering at present 25,121 men; the Autumn Manœuvres would be revived this year—at a cost of £30,000; 90,000 Martini-Henry rifles would be issued this year to the Militia, and an instalment of 4500 to the Volunteers. Mr. Childers, after many hours of wrangling, during which there were some lively passages of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Earl Percy, and after two divisions, secured the vote of £4,600,000 for men on the stroke of four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday night saw yet another comparatively early count-out. And yet Government business is sadly in arrears! Mr. Broadhurst's airing of the grievances of Navy fitters afforded Mr. Trevelyan the opportunity of indulging in a kind of preliminary canter, preparatory to the introduction later in the week of the Navy Estimates—£10,483,901, a net decrease of £221,130 on last year's Estimates.

On Wednesday, Mr. McCoan prevailed upon the House to read a second time his bill to assimilate the Irish Municipal Franchise to that of England; and the other business comprised the partial consideration of the Irish County Courts Bill (the debate on which was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Gibson), and Mr. Monk's measure for rendering judgments pronounced in one part of the kingdom valid in any other part. But it may safely be said that it is upon the resumed debate on the Parliamentary Procedure Resolutions that the attention of the Commons is mainly fixed.

## MENTONE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Her Majesty the Queen, with her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning to cross the Channel by way of Portsmouth and Cherbourg, and to travel through France to the Mediterranean shore, arriving at Mentone on Thursday evening. The railway train would there set them down at a private station which has been specially constructed for the convenience of the Royal visitors close to the Château des Rosiers, Mr. Charles Henfrey's seaside villa, which will be their residence during the next four weeks.

Some illustrations of Mentone, and of the Château des Rosiers, have appeared in this Journal, but we now present additional views of places in the neighbourhood, which the Queen and the Princess are likely to visit. Villafranca, as it was always called while it belonged to the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, though, since the annexation of Nice to the French Empire, in 1860, it has taken the French name of Villefranche, is a short distance east of Nice, on the way from that town to Monaco by road or by rail; and it is about thirteen miles from Mentone. It is situated at the head of an inlet, two miles long, which forms a capacious and sheltered harbour of refuge, and which has frequently given accommodation to the French, British, and other naval squadrons. The peninsula of St. Jean, partly inclosing this harbour, from Beaulieu to the lighthouse at its southern extremity, presents very picturesque scenery; the cliffs of reddish sandstone being varied with groves of olive, orange, and lemon trees, and with divers other forms of vegetation. Monaco, seven or eight miles distant, singularly built upon a rocky promontory, with its ancient castellated Palace, the modern fashionable additions, and the Casino of Monte Carlo, which has its attractions for a certain class of visitors, need scarcely be described upon this occasion.

The bay of Mentone, sequestered by Cape St. Martin from those resorts of frivolity and dissipation, has already been spoken of, and we have referred to Dr. Henry Bennet's volume, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," for a minute and intimate acquaintance with that delightful part of the Riviera. The town of Mentone has no particular charms, but English visitors need not spend much of their time in its narrow, steep, and comfortless streets; they will here find, on Sundays, an English Protestant Episcopal Church, which is the subject of one of our illustrations. The temporary abode of her Majesty and the Princess is at some distance to the east of the town. Still farther on in that direction, beneath the sheltering mountain range of the Berceau, on the road to Ventimiglia and Bordighera, is the Pont St. Louis, which marks the present Italian frontier. This bridge crosses a ravine, 160 ft. deep, which is cleft by a mountain torrent, and the bottom and sides of which are covered with masses of rock, and heaps of stones, in all manner of irregular shapes, partly bare and rugged, partly overgrown with a profusion of flowering plants. Higher up the valley is Grimaldi, a quaint rustic hamlet, with a Saracenic tower, and the garden formed by Dr. Bennet, who has much to say of the beauties of his favourite place of resort. Below the Pont St. Louis, on the seashore, are the curious Bone Caves, apparently similar to those on the Devonshire coast near Brixham and Torquay. They are of much interest to students of geology and palæontology, as they were found, some twenty-three years ago, to contain the bones of stags, sheep, boars, horses, wolves, dogs, cats, rabbits, a large carnivorous animal, and the Bos Primigenius, with flint knives, spear-heads, and other human implements, and the remains of charcoal fires. A view of these Bone Caves is included among our illustrations of Mentone.

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## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fraser, George Houlton, Curate of Rathdowney, to be Rector of Tulla, Hanson, J. W.; Rector of Throleigh.  
Hodges, George Samuel; Vicar of St. James's, Stubbings, Berks.  
Kearney, M. Neville; Curate of the parish church, West Hartlepool.  
Kempe, Henry George; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon.  
Monk, Herbert, Vicar of St. Peter's, Newton-in-Makerfield; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire, Lieutenant-Colonel George M'Corquodale.  
Pennefather, S. E., Vicar of Kenilworth; Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Peterson, William, Vicar of Sissinhurst, Kent; Rector of Biddenden, near Staplehurst.  
Puckle, Edwin, Rector of Alby, Norfolk; Rural Dean of Ingworth.  
Randolph, Rodney Granville; Rector of Leckhamstead, Bucks.  
Rowell, John, Perpetual Curate in Beverley Minster; Rector of Beccles.  
St. Patrick, Beaufort J.; Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk.  
Sheppard, James Edgar, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, One of the Priests in Ordinary to her Majesty.  
Thompson, Walter; Incumbent of Christ Church, Barlow Moor-road, Didsbury.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having been ordered by his medical adviser to take a few weeks' rest, has gone to the South of France.

The parish church of Sundridge, Kent, was on the 9th inst. discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the combined efforts of the local and Sevenoaks fire brigades the two chancels and altar, together with the roof, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the heating apparatus.

Captain Maude, R.N., presided on the 9th inst. at the annual meeting of the Church Association, at which a report was adopted describing the action taken during the year, and expressing the determination of the council to persevere in the policy which represented the principles of the organisation.

The parishioners of Martinhoe and Trentishoe, North Devon, have presented their Rector, the Rev. C. Scriven, with an illuminated address and a purse of £93, from themselves and other friends, as an expression of their esteem and their regret at his resignation through ill-health.

A meeting of the unbeneficed clergy in the Archdeaconry of London was held yesterday week in promotion of the claims of the unbeneficed clergy to vote for proctors in Convocation. Resolutions were agreed to to the effect that the recent proposals of Convocation with regard to the enfranchisement of the unbeneficed clergy are inadequate, and that they offer less than Convocation had already recommended; also that a reform in the direction of a largely increased representation of parochial clergy was required.

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the sculptured marble tablets to be erected in the beautiful porch, now being added, from the design of Mr. Mileham, architect, to the Church of St. Andrew, Biarritz, as a memorial of the British Army under Wellington, 1813-14. These memorials will contain the name of every officer in the British Army and German Legion who fell in the campaign between Oct. 7, 1813, and April 14, 1814, together with the place and date of death of each; they also will record the British loss of non-commissioned officers and men, under the heading of their regiments, with the date of each engagement.

On Tuesday the adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was held to consider the report of the special committee on the Bishop of Rochester's scheme for disposing of the Church-rate grievance. The committee recommended the acceptance of the Bishop's offer to purchase the advowson for £7000, but advising the retention of all Church property and the fabric. A resolution to refer the scheme back to the committee, with instructions to prepare a bill based thereon, and to include the Bishop's suggestions, was carried, whereupon Mr. Stevens demanded a poll of the parish as to whether the scheme should be accepted or not. This morning the result was declared as follows:—For the scheme, 363; against it, 348. The proposal has thus been carried by a majority of 15.

The subscription list for an American memorial window in Westminster Abbey to Dean Stanley has been filled, and the fund—over 5000 dollars—will be transmitted to the Westminster Committee.—Leafeld church, near Witney, Oxfordshire, built about twenty years ago from plans by the late Sir G. G. Scott, has, by the instrumentality and with the most liberal contributions of the Rev. J. H. Worsley, been enriched by a handsome east window, the gift of the Rev. J. H. Worsley, formerly Vicar, and now of Bromley College, Kent; and the work has been designed and carried out by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The fine five-light east window of St. Mary's Church, Swansea, has been filled with a splendid specimen of Munich glass, the subject represented being the Sermon on the Mount. The work is by the same artists who lately executed the east window of St. James's Church, Swansea, and that of the church at Cockett, Messrs. Mayer and Co., of New Bond-street.

The effort that is being made by the Bishop of Gloucester, the Archdeacon of Bristol, and others for the evangelisation of Bristol promises to be successful. A sum of £47,000 was asked for, of which £26,000 has been already promised. The Mayor, who is a Dissenter, gives a generous support; and at his request the Head Master of Clifton preached an eloquent sermon before the Corporation, in which he set forth in vivid colours the irreligious condition of the masses of our cities. Last week the first public meeting in support of the scheme was held at the Merchant Venturers' Hall, the Bishop, at the request of the Mayor, presiding. The list of subscriptions included the Bishop, £1000; the Mayor, £250; the High Sheriff, £500; the Society of Merchant Venturers, £2500; William Baker and Sons (Redcliff), £1000; Miles, Cave, Bailie, and Co., £1000; Thomas Daniel and Sons, £500; and £5 5s. annually; J. W. Dod, £500; Alderman Edwards, £500, and £20 annually; Mrs. William Gibbs (Tyntesfield), £500, and £50 annually; Richard Vaughan, £500; W. K. Wait, £500; the Rev. J. M. Wilson, £500, and £50 annually; Archdeacon Norris, £250; Mr. A. C. Pass, site for church on Windmill-hill; Sir Greville Smith, £500; Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., £100; Mr. A. Gibbs, £3000; Mr. R. Hassell, £150; the Rev. R. W. Randall, £500, &c.

In preparation for the work incident to the forthcoming review at Portsmouth, about 8000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday, some of them drilling at Wimbledon and other open spaces near London, while others were engaged in route marching. It is understood that at least seven regiments will arrive at Portsmouth on Good Friday, and be quartered in barracks and forts.

An exciting whale-hunt is reported from the west coast of the Shetland Island, where 300 whales were captured by a fleet of small skiff-fishing-boats peculiar to these islands. About 400 or 500 whales known as "bottle noses" were observed sporting about in Weedsdale Bay, and as soon as the news spread throughout the surrounding district every available boat was manned by fishermen, farmers, and crofters, and a general chase of what is locally known as whale-diving commenced. For some hours the chase continued, and ultimately 300 were stranded. The whales have been sold for £300.



## THE COURT.

Her Majesty, who has continued well since her recent alarm, went a few days ago, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, to the College of the Jesuit Fathers, at Beaumont, Old Windsor, to receive from the students—some 200 in number—a congratulatory address, to which she replied; and the Rev. Father Cassidy, Rector, was presented to her. The National Anthem was sung, and choice bouquets were presented to the Royal visitors. Congratulations have also been given from all quarters of the globe, including an address presented by the Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, from the Corporation; and also a joint address from the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Queen has written a most touching letter to "Her People" expressive of her deep feeling of the outburst of enthusiastic and affectionate loyalty called forth from all classes of her empire, as well as by the universal sympathy shown by Sovereigns and people of other nations, upon the safety of herself, her daughter, and her people in the moment of danger; and "to all, from the highest to the humblest," she conveys "her warmest and most heartfelt thanks." We give her Majesty's letter entire on page 267.

The churning of the Duchess of Connaught was performed on the 8th inst. by the Dean of Windsor in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, the Queen and the Duke of Connaught being present.

The Royal christening was solemnised with due state last Saturday in the private chapel by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Windsor. The sponsors were the Queen, the Emperor of Germany, represented by the German Ambassador; the Crown Princess of Germany, represented by Princess Christian; Princess Frederick of Prussia, represented by Princess Beatrice; the Duchess of Cambridge, represented by Princess Louise of Lorne; the Prince of Wales; Prince Charles of Prussia, represented by the Duke of Albany; and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, represented by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian were present, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the various Royal personages were in attendance; and the chief members of her Majesty's household were present. The infant, when the baptism was to be received, was taken from the nurse by Lady Adela Larking (one of the ladies in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught) and placed in the arms of her Majesty, who gave her to the Archbishop. The infant received the names of Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah. The christening party afterwards went to the Green Drawing-Room, where the baptismal register was attested; and the Queen received the company invited to the ceremony. Subsequently luncheon was served for the Royal family in the Oak Room, and for the other visitors in the dining-room. At the collation the Lord Steward gave the toasts:—"Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret of Connaught" and "The Queen." Morning dress with evening coats was worn, the gentlemen of the household wearing the Windsor uniform. Her Majesty's dinner party the previous evening included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lady Waterpark, General Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed in the private chapel by the Rev. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate.

Monday being the anniversary of the wedding day of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the band of the Scots Guards played under the windows of their Royal Highnesses in the morning. Princess Christian lunched with the Royal family, and Princess Louise of Lorne returned to town.

For a few days previous to her Majesty's departure from Windsor the Royal dinner circle was augmented by numerous visitors.

The Queen, travelling as Countess of Balmoral, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Tuesday morning en route for Mentone. The journey throughout was made in perfect privacy, except that at Portsmouth Dockyard the children of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools and Home were paraded on the jetty to see her Majesty embark on board the Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg. Her Majesty will stay at Mentone for a month.

Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, are to manufacture the bride-cake for the marriage of Prince Leopold. The same firm made the cakes for the weddings of the Prince of Wales, and Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales introduced a pleasing incident into their children's lives yesterday week, upon the nineteenth anniversary of their Royal Highnesses wedding-day, in the form of a juvenile ball, at which the parents of most of the children invited were present, the 500 invitations to Marlborough House including seions of the chief representative families of the kingdom. In the Royal circle were Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their four children, and Count and Countess Gleichen and their family. The Prince and Princess were at the opening of the Royal Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday; and on Monday the Prince presided at the second annual meeting of the governors of the City of London and Guilds of the London Technical Institute at Mercers' Hall. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with the Princesses of Wales, were present at Mr. Maybridge's exhibition at the Royal Institute, Albemarle-street, of his instantaneous photographs of animals in motion; and in the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Criterion Theatre. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke of Edinburgh lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to Toole's Theatre. The Countess Wimborne gave a dance on Wednesday evening to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Prince has dined with Mr. Henry Petre in Berkeley-square.

His Royal Highness will accompany the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar to Portsmouth on Easter Monday for the Volunteer Review.

Princess Christian will open a bazaar during Whitsun week in aid of the Church and Mission School funds connected with the district of St. Paul's, Broke-road, Haggerston.

Monday being the anniversary of the terrible death of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, there was a solemn funeral service at the Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, which the Duke of Edinburgh attended. The Duchess visited the Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, returning to town on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness and the Duke were present at the students' concert of the National Training School for Music in the afternoon at

the Royal Albert Hall. Extensive preparations have been made at the borough of Pembroke, and at the adjacent town of Pembroke Dock, in anticipation of the visit of the Duke and Duchess to-day (Saturday), when the Majestic is to be launched, and christened by the Duchess. His Royal Highness will open the International Competitive Exhibition of Ships' Models to be held at Fishmongers' Hall in May.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the thirtieth anniversary of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, held at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught leave Windsor next Monday for Biarritz.

On Thursday Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was elected president of the Bachelors' Club, and entertained at luncheon by Mr. William Gillett (chairman of the committee), the Duke of Teck and other members being present. Subsequently the committee presented his Royal Highness with a silver toilet service of the Louis XVI. period, as a wedding gift. The Prince presided in the evening at the festival in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, held at Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness has accepted the invitation of the committee of Almack's to be present with his bride at a ball to be given in celebration of their wedding on June 12, at Kensington House.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

Tuesday being the birthday of King Humbert, all the European Sovereigns and the heads of foreign Cabinets telegraphed their congratulations to his Majesty on the occasion. Rome was gaily decked with flags, and a review of the troops was held by the King in presence of Queen Margherita and the Prince of Naples. On returning to the Quirinal, in front of which large crowds were assembled, their Majesties and the young Prince appeared on the balcony of the palace, in response to the repeated and prolonged cheering of the people. A great demonstration was organised in the evening in honour of his Majesty. Telegrams from the provinces show that similar enthusiasm was everywhere manifested.

Italy is mourning the death of two distinguished men. General Medici, the first aide-de-camp to the King, died on the morning of the 9th inst.; and Signor Lanza, who was Premier when Rome became the capital of the new kingdom, in the afternoon of the same day. In the Chamber Signor Lanza was referred to in eulogistic terms by the Vice-President and other members. It was agreed that the President's bench should be draped in black for a fortnight in honour of the deceased. The remains of General Medici were buried on Saturday at Rome with an imposing demonstration of national grief; and on Sunday, with equal tokens of sorrow, though without the military accompaniments of the former ceremonial, the body of Signor Lanza was taken from the hotel where he died to the railway station for removal to Casale, his native place.

## GERMANY.

At a funeral service in Berlin, in memory of the late Alexander II. of Russia, not only the Emperor William, but the Crown Prince and other Princes, were present. His Majesty, it is stated, cordially saluted the Russian Ambassador on his arrival and departure.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the second reading of the bill for the purchase by the State of several private railways, including the Bergisch-Markische, Thüringian, and Rhine-Nahe Railways, all the proposals of the committee being adopted.

The committee of the Prussian Economic Council have passed the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, with some modifications.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Premier was received at Vienna on Sunday morning by his Majesty in a long audience, and at noon a Cabinet Council was held in the Foreign Office under the presidency of Count Kalnoky, in which the Common Ministers of War and Finance, the Austrian Premier and Minister of Finance, the Hungarian Premier and the Hungarian Minister attached to the person of his Majesty took part. On Monday, at noon, another Ministerial Conference was held in the Foreign Office; and in the afternoon there was a Cabinet Council, at which his Majesty presided. It was decided that, in view of the members of the Hungarian Diet having to come up to Vienna, it would be most convenient to have the meetings of the Delegations during the Easter recess, which will, therefore, be somewhat longer this year.

The Austrian Lower House of the Reichsrath has authorised the issue of a Five per Cent Paper Rente, to cover the Budget deficit and the extraordinary credit required for the operations in Herzegovina.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Budget Bill was adopted by a large majority. The Lower House has approved the Petroleum Tax Bill, and proceeded to discuss it, clause by clause.

The Croatian Diet was reopened on Tuesday at Agram. A Royal Rescript was read inviting the Diet to choose certain members who, with the members deputed by the Hungarian Diet and the town and territory of Fiume, should finally determine the Fiume question.

## RUSSIA.

Many high Russian officials went to Gatschina last Saturday to congratulate the Emperor on his birthday. St. Petersburg was gaily decorated in sign of rejoicing. It is stated that within the last few days eight hundred persons who had not been furnished with passports have been expelled from Moscow.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Alexander II., a solemn funeral service was held in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Petersburg.

## TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has presented to the Porte a written declaration on the subject of the war indemnity, making a formal claim to such revenues of the Turkish Empire as were not hypothecated previous to the Berlin Congress.

A Greek journal in Constantinople having written against the Patriarch, 600 Greeks attacked the office of the paper, burning all the copies they found. Six persons were injured.

## GREECE.

The King and Queen have returned to Athens. His Majesty is in a better state of health.

The Chamber of Deputies having elected the Opposition candidates for the posts of vice-presidents and secretaries, M. Connoudouros has resigned, and M. Tricoupis has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

## AMERICA.

President Arthur has appointed Mr. Samuel Blatchford, of New York, to the post of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. John Russell Young has been nominated United States Minister to China.

The Senate has passed, by twenty-nine to fifteen, the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The Bill, which goes to the House, provides that from ninety days after its passage until the

expiration of twenty years the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States shall be suspended. It exempts from exclusion Chinese merchants; teachers, students, travellers, and diplomatic agents, also labourers who were here when the last treaty was ratified. The bill also prohibits the admission of Chinese to American citizenship.

The House has passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to ask for information in respect to the imprisonment in Ireland of Daniel M'Sweeney.

The Committee of Ways and Means has proposed a bill reducing the inland taxes on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, and cigars, also abolishing sundry stamps, which, if passed, will make the aggregate annual reduction in the revenue about 65,000,000 dols.

Sergeant Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau during the trial at Washington, has been found guilty and sentenced to eight years' hard labour, and to be dismissed with dishonour from the service. A petition for his pardon is being extensively signed.

The attractions of the Old World for the natives of the New are certainly not diminishing. Last year it was said that a greater number of Americans visited Europe on pleasure than ever before, and with the early spring of 1882 a still greater rush seems to have set in. Three hundred tourists left New York last Saturday, and the agents of the ocean steamers report that the applications for cabin passages are double in number those registered at this time last year.

## CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature met on the 8th inst. and elected Mr. Taillon as Speaker. The Hon. T. Robitaille, the Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the Legislature, alluded in fitting terms to the attempt on the life of Queen Victoria. He said, "We take advantage of the occasion of the re-opening of the Legislature to tender to the Queen an expression of our affection, loyalty, and gratitude for the many benefits she has conferred upon this country."

The Hon. W. Wedderburn, the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, has presented his Budget for 1882-3. He estimates the revenue of the province at 599,620 dols., and the expenditure at 597,236.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island was opened on the 8th inst.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Henry Bulwer has dissolved the Legislative Council in Natal, on instructions from home, in order to give the colonists the opportunity of expressing their views on responsible government by fresh elections.

The revenue receipts of the Cape Colony for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of 1880, show an increase in general revenue receipts of £202,307; in railway receipts, of £131,322; and telegraph receipts, of £3834; being a total increase of £312,465.

An extraordinary Session of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State was opened on the 8th inst. On the following day it was resolved to refuse to allow President Brand to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, offered him by the British Government for services rendered in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty. On Tuesday last, however, President Brand addressed the Volksraad, and announced that he had determined to accept the distinction. A long discussion on the subject ensued, and a resolution was finally adopted by a majority of six votes granting the President the necessary permission.

A telegram from Durban states that on the 21st ult. a Boer force with a native contingent and three guns, which had attacked the chief Mousiva, was repulsed with heavy loss, and that on the 25th it fell into an ambuscade and retreated, after losing thirty-eight men, including the commander.

Ayoub Khan has left Meshed for Teheran, under arrangements made with the Persian Government.

The death is announced of the "Seigneur of Sark," the Rev. W. T. Collings, M.A., which took place at Guernsey, in the sixty-first year of his age.

It is stated that the Chinese are beginning to construct twenty forts to the south of the Ussuri River, and are fortifying the frontier of the Sandchaku territory next to Russia.

The proposal to build a new house for the Governor-General of India at Simla when resident there has been finally sanctioned. Public offices will also be constructed.

Several persons have perished by an earthquake which has occurred in Costa Rica. There was great exaggeration in the first report, which stated that many thousands had been killed.

A handsome volume has been issued by the New South Wales Government, entitled "Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879." A geological map showing the mineral wealth of New South Wales is appended to the work.

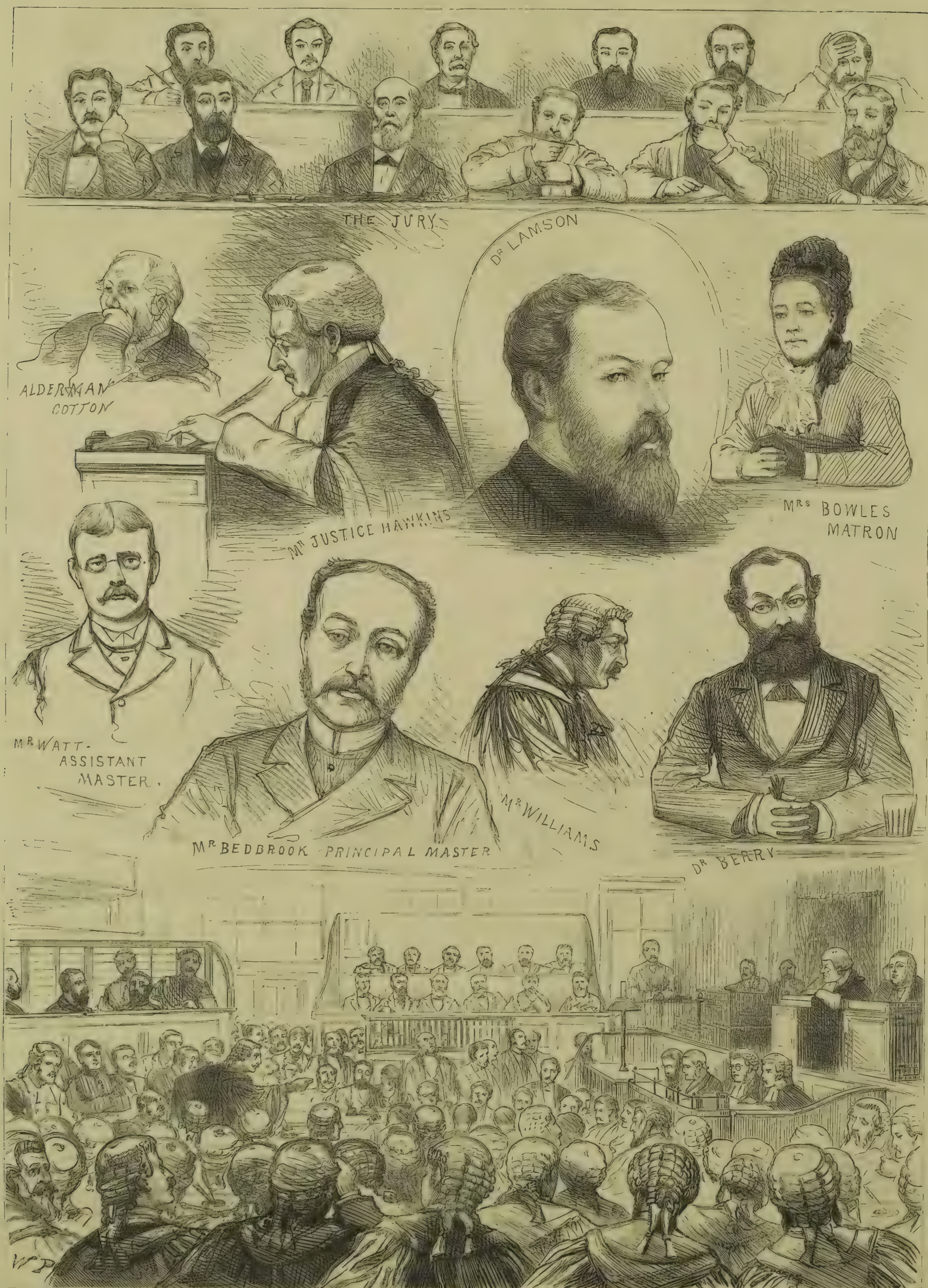
Tuesday's Gazette announces that letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the annexation to the Island of Jamaica of the islands known as the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays, of which islands possession was taken on behalf of her Majesty in 1862 and 1863.

Mr. Des Vœux, Governor of Fiji, has sent to his Legislative Council a message explaining the financial position of that colony. It appears that great efforts have been made to reduce the expenditure; but that, nevertheless, after the exercise of the most rigid economy, the estimated expenditure for the year 1882 amounts to £108,960, against an estimated revenue of only £106,805. Mr. Des Vœux makes the gratifying announcement that, notwithstanding the want of police and efficient prisons, crime of nearly all the graver kinds is almost absent. The decrease of the native population has been arrested, and there is now an excess of births over deaths.

The shrinking of the waters of Lake Constance, owing to the extraordinary dryness of the winter, has brought to light some lacustrine relics near Steckborn, in canton Thurgau. There are bone and flint implements, harpoons, pottery, many specimens of which are intact, clubs, baskets, arrows, field tools, and animal remains. Among the latter are skeletons and part skeletons of the bear, bison, and the moorhen. The find also includes a considerable quantity of oats and wheat in a good state of preservation, and a remarkably perfect and artistically executed stag-horn harpoon. The relics have all been removed to Frauenfeld and added to the collection of the local historical and natural history society.

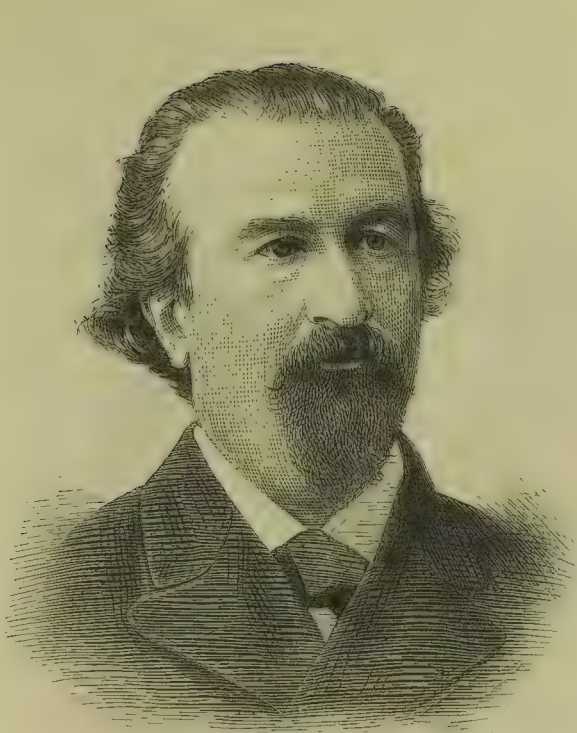
A set of memorial tablets, bearing the names of all the officers of the Bombay Army who died in the late Afghan war, is to be placed in St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay. The church was itself built as a memorial of the first Afghan wars, and contains a similar monument of all the officers and men who then died. Special memorials are also in course of erection in the church in memory of some of the deceased; but funds, it is stated, are still needed for the general memorial. The expense of the tablets will be on an average £5 for each of the names. Subscriptions will be received by the Afghan War Memorial Fund, Bombay Army, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street.





TRIAL OF G. H. LAMSON, AT THE OLD BAILEY, FOR POISONING.—SEE PAGE 262.





DR. CARLOS D'AMICO,  
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, BUENOS AIRES.



DR. DARDO ROCHA,  
GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AIRES.



FRANCISCO URIBURU,  
MINISTER OF FINANCE, BUENOS AIRES.

### BUENOS AIRES.

The opening of the South American Exhibition at Buenos Aires, on the 15th ult., under the direction of the Argentine Industrial Club and with the patronage of the Argentine Republican Government, is an event of considerable interest. The Argentine Republic, comprising the territories on the right bank of the La Plata, and west of Uruguay and Paraguay, with an extensive region southward, is next in size to the Empire of Brazil. Buenos Aires, with its capital, the important commercial city of that name, is the leading member of the Federation, which includes fourteen provinces—namely,

Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Rioja, Cordova, San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis. The metropolitan province of Buenos Aires is situated on the south-western shore of that great inlet of the Atlantic called the Río de la Plata, while most of the other provinces above named are in the great interior plain northward which is traversed by the Parana and its western tributaries, navigable for a distance of 1300 miles. The entire population now approaches two millions, and is of a more unmixed European character than that of other countries in South America, the Spanish settlers having been reinforced by Italian, French, German, Swiss, and

English immigrants, and not having amalgamated so much with native Indian races as in some of the Spanish colonies. Buenos Aires, or "Good Air," as the place is called from the salubrity of its atmosphere, enjoying a temperate climate in nearly the same latitude as our Cape Colony, New South Wales, and New Zealand, is a handsome city, a hundred and fifty miles from the open sea, but conveniently situated for maritime traffic. It was founded three hundred years ago by Don Juan de Garay, and now contains nearly 300,000 inhabitants, with a very large and increasing trade, the value of yearly exports having reached nine millions sterling. There are several lines of railway connecting this port with the interior



1. Plaza de la Victoria. 2. Statue of General San Martin. 3. Custom House Offices. 4. Chapel of St. Felicitas, at Barracas. 5. Government House and Post-Office.

VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES, WITH THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.



provinces. The seat of the National Argentine Government is here, with the official mansion of the President, General Roca, and the Palace of the Federal Congress; the province has also its own Governor, Ministers, and Legislative Assembly. In the Plaza de la Victoria, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations, stand the Cabildo, or Supreme Court of Justice, distinguished by its clock-tower, the Municipal Townhall, the Cathedral, and the Monument of Liberty, in the form of an obelisk surmounted by a statue. The memory of Argentine struggles for political independence, which have cost more than one protracted civil war, is cherished with much patriotic sentiment. The bronze equestrian statue of General Joseph San Martino, who died an exile at Boulogne in 1850, after rendering great services to his country, stands in the Champ de Mars, north of the city. Another illustration shows the Government House of the Argentine Republic, called the Casa Rosada from its roseate pink colour, in which the Federal President and Ministers reside; the fine new building adjacent is the National Post Office. The Custom House is also represented among these views, and the highly ornate Chapel of St. Felicitas, in the suburb of Barracas. The Exhibition Palace, a structure of the same character as those erected upon similar occasions in Europe and in the British Colonies, stands in the Calle Ecuador, with one side along the Calle de la Piedad, the other along the Rivadavia, and has been designed by the engineer, Señor Pablo Blot, so as to afford the most ample and convenient accommodation.

The three Portraits which we publish are those of the Governor of Buenos Aires and his two Ministers. The Governor, Dr. Dardo Rocha, is a distinguished lawyer and orator, who for more than twenty years has taken an active part in the politics of his country, discharging the duties of a representative of Buenos Aires successively in the Provincial Chamber, in the National Congress, and in the Argentine Senate, being also at one time President of the last-named body. It may be said that during the last ten years no question of importance has been resolved upon without his being consulted.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Carlos d'Amico, is also an eminent lawyer and journalist, having been for some time editor of *El Nacional*, an important daily paper of Buenos Aires. He was Secretary to the Senate during more than ten years.

The Minister of Finance, Don Francisco Uruburu, a gentleman well versed in all matters relating to finance, has been member of the Argentine Congress and Senator in the State of Buenos Aires; and has become noted for his valuable reports as a member of the Budget Committee.

### THE TRIAL FOR POISONING.

In the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on Tuesday, the trial of George Henry Lamson, surgeon, for murdering by poison his young brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, ended with a verdict of guilty and sentence of death. It began on Wednesday week, and occupied five days. The Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, with Mr. Poland and Mr. A. L. Smith, appeared for the prosecution on the part of the Crown; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. E. Gladstone, and Mr. W. S. Robson. Several of the Aldermen of the city of London and the Sheriffs occasionally sat with the Judge on the Bench. We give an illustration of the scene in court. The prisoner, George Henry Lamson, is twenty-nine years of age, the son of a clergyman, and was a surgeon by profession, residing a year or two of late at Bournemouth and Ventnor. In the autumn of 1878, he married Miss Kate John, one of several brothers and sisters, whose parents were dead, and who had inherited a small property to be divided among them. The youngest brother, Percy Malcolm John, was a cripple, afflicted with curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower limbs. He would have been nineteen years of age on Dec. 18, but his death before the age of twenty-one would be a gain of £1500 to his sister's husband, Lamson, who was in a desperately embarrassed pecuniary condition. The boy was a pupil at the private boarding-school of Mr. W. H. Bedbrook, Blenheim House, Wimbledon. Here Lamson came to visit him; and on Dec. 3, while in easy conversation with Mr. Bedbrook and the unfortunate youth, produced some capsules for taking medicine, but into which he pretended only to put sugar. He persuaded the lad to swallow one, and immediately left the house. Percy Malcolm John was taken ill a few minutes afterwards, and died in three or four hours, having been poisoned by a dose of aconitine. It was proved that Lamson had recently made purchases of that deadly ingredient. At the end of his trial, the jury were in deliberation three-quarters of an hour. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question after the verdict, protested his innocence, and Mr. Justice Hawkins then passed the sentence of death, which he received calmly. He was removed on Tuesday evening to Wandsworth Prison, where the sentence is to be carried out. The foreman of the jury handed in a paper suggesting that greater restrictions should be placed upon the sale of poisons; and the Judge said that their opinion should be forwarded to the Home Secretary. Among the figures sketched by our Artist in Court during the trial are those of the Judge, the twelve jurymen, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, who sat beside Mr. Justice Hawkins; the prisoner Lamson, and his counsel, Mr. Montagu Williams; and four of the principal witnesses—namely, Mr. Bedbrook, Mrs. Bowles, matron of the boarding-school, Mr. Watt, the classical assistant master, and Dr. O. W. Berry, of Wimbledon, who attended the poor youth in his brief fatal illness. Dr. T. Bond, of Westminster Hospital, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, considered that the death was caused by poison, and the evidence of Dr. T. Stevenson, who with Dr. Dupré analysed the viscera and contents of the stomach, tended to show that aconitine had been taken by the deceased.

A handsome new Townhall, which has been erected in Spa-road, Bournemouth, was opened on Wednesday afternoon by a public ceremony, at which the vestrymen and chief parochial officers assisted.

At a crowded meeting of the Balloon Society yesterday week, Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmonds gave an account of their late attempt to cross the Channel. Both of the aeronauts announced their readiness to try another trip, and expressed the opinion that the Channel could be easily crossed in a balloon. Who doubts it? They were awarded medals.

Last month the officers appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place over 21 tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, more than 17 tons came by land. The fish included 3 barrels of gurnets, 34 of oysters, and 6 of pickled salmon; 17 bags of escallops, 28 of periwinkles, and 1 of whelks; 22 boxes of cod, 67 of haddocks, two of pickled herrings; 121 of plaice, 7 of whitebait, and 56 of whiting; 8 baskets of shrimps, 2 of skate, and 58 of smelts; 24 lobsters, 7 salmon, and 12 pairs of soles. The shell-fish alone weighed over 6 tons. It was all destroyed.

### ART NOTES.

The exhibition of the Society of Painter Etchers in the rooms of the Fine Art Society, New Bond-street, is open; as also is that of the Society of Lady Artists, at their galleries, Great Marlborough-street.

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of Pictures by Artists of the Continental Schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, will open next Monday.

Mr. Robert Dunthorne, Vigo-street, has published two large and superb etchings of Chartres Cathedral, by A. H. Haig. The execution of these works is highly artistic and the result entirely satisfactory. The grouping of the figures and the broad effect of light and shade are beyond all praise.

"Etchings of Celebrated Shorthorns," by A. M. Williams, is a work that will commend itself, not only to those noblemen and gentlemen who are interested in the breeding of cattle, but to the artist and connoisseur in etching. The animals are drawn and etched with a freedom and artistic feeling not always found in cattle portraits. The work is published by Mr. J. Thornton, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

The Prince of Wales, as president of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, presided on Monday afternoon at the annual meeting, which was held in the hall of the Mercers' Company, Cheapside. The Lord Chancellor, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt upon the satisfactory progress which had been made during the past year, and remarked that from its success a good augury might be drawn for the future. He subsequently moved a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales, who, in acknowledging the resolution, said that he hoped the rest of the City Companies would come forward, as eight had already done, to support the institution. He trusted that ere long we should see branches of these colleges formed to promote technical instruction all over the country. He should always assist those useful institutions to the utmost of his power. It was stated that the City Companies and the Corporation have contributed to the college an aggregate of £23,000 a year; that the total cost of the building for the Central Institute has been subscribed; but that money for fittings and apparatus is still wanted.

An exhibition of pictures and distribution of prizes was held on Monday evening in the Townhall, Chester, in aid of the funds of the Chester School of Art Society. The pictures were chiefly works by students, past and present, of the school. The prizes were distributed by Countess Grosvenor. The Duke of Westminster addressed the meeting.

Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., at a meeting held at Canterbury on Tuesday—the Dean presiding—expressed his intention of presenting to the city, in the course of a few days, the gallery of art he founded some ten or twelve years ago, in which he has ever since given gratuitous instruction to students. A condition made by the donor is that only a nominal fee shall be charged to the artisan classes for tuition, the original object for which the gallery was built having been the teaching of drawing to poor boys. The meeting determined to convert the gallery into a school, and to affiliate it to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Mr. Cooper announced that he had stipulated in his will that the last work on which he should be engaged at the time of his decease, together with his palette and brush, should be brought to the gallery and kept there.

Earl Spencer distributed the prizes to the students of the National Art Training School at Kensington on Wednesday.

A meeting was held yesterday week at the Mansion House on behalf of the South London Free Library, Art Exhibition, and Working Men's College. The movement for establishing them was warmly supported by the Lord Mayor and several other speakers, and resolutions were passed in favour of Free Libraries and Fine Art Exhibitions in South London.

The portrait of the Mayor of Newcastle (Alderman Angus), which has been painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., has been presented to the borough, in commemoration of the active part taken by him in the Stephenson Centenary on June 9, 1831.

The sale of the Hamilton Palace collection of pictures and various objects of ornamental art is, we understand, to begin with the Dutch and Flemish pictures, and a selection from the decorative furniture and other works of art, which will be arranged in the large rooms of Messrs. Christie the week previous to Saturday, June 17.

It has been decided by the Royal Institute of British Architects, subject to her Majesty's approval, to present the gold medal for the year 1882 to Baron von Terstel, of Vienna. Among the subjects for medals and other prizes to be competed for next session is one for the best design for an academy of music. A sum of £50 and the Soane medallion will be awarded in this instance.

A deputation representing forty principal towns in Great Britain waited upon Earl Spencer last week to ask that additional facilities should be provided for the lending to the provinces of works of art, and reproductions thereof, from the national museums situated in London. The Lord President and Mr. Mundella stated what had been already done in this matter, and assured the deputation that they had the fullest desire to do all they could to meet their wishes.

The annual introductory address was delivered on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, by the president, Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. There was a large attendance of Fellows and their friends. In his address, Mr. Mason gave his experience of the society for the last twenty years, and, in showing that it had never been in a more flourishing condition than now, he referred to the fact that it was the oldest medical society in London, having been instituted in 1773.

Lord Kimberley on Tuesday received a deputation from the British and Colonial Union, which urged the Government to modify the present duties levied upon the wines of the Cape and Australasian colonies. The Colonial Secretary replied that if the wine duties were to be revised, he should be very happy to lay the subject before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it was purely a fiscal matter. This question had not been overlooked, inasmuch as the Agents-General in South Africa and New South Wales had brought the subject under the notice of the Government, and it would receive consideration.

Last week 2740 births and 1793 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 100 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 2, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 19 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 175 from whooping-cough, 15 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one either from typhus or simple cholera; thus, 303 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 84 above the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had in the four preceding weeks steadily declined from 991 to 470, were last week, 473, being 14 below the corrected weekly average.

### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

This year's conference of the Social Science Association, in Nottingham, will begin on Sept. 20.

It is officially notified that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

Mr. Edward Cooper Willis, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

Mr. Geoffrey Browning has been appointed Solicitor to the Irish Land Commissioners, in place of Mr. Fottrell, resigned.

The great clock of St. Paul's has been stopped to make preparations for raising the great bell which is to be fixed in the south-west tower.

Mr. W. A. Blount, Norroy King-at-Arms, has been promoted to the office of Clarenceux King-at-Arms, vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Laurie.

Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of Regent-street, has sent a selection of Prang's choice Easter Cards, of which he is the sole importer. They include two effective Turner-esque views.

Mr. William Martin Coates, L.S.A., of Salisbury, and Mr. Alexander Harkin, M.D., King's College, Aberdeen, of Belfast, have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner last Saturday to a number of gentlemen who had taken interest in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition. Among the company were the American Minister, Earl Delawarr, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir H. Vivian, Sir F. Leighton, Sir F. Pollock, and Mr. G. A. Sala.

As Mr. Fordham-Flower points out that ladies and gentlemen go to the Zoological Society's Gardens to take a last long-lingering farewell of Jumbo, without a thought of their own carriage-horses waiting for hours in pain from tight bearing-reins, and envying their humbler brethren, the cab-horses, standing in blissful freedom from the infliction.

Sir H. Brougham Loch, K.C.B., on Tuesday informed the Manx Legislature of his intention to resign the Lieutenant Governorship of the island, and warm eulogium was passed upon the services of his Excellency on behalf of the island. The Queen has appointed Sir H. Loch one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in place of Mr. Howard, deceased.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded, through the Foreign Office, presents to the masters and certain of the seamen of the Aberdeen steamers Banchory and Ballochbure, the former for saving the lives of the crew, and the latter for towing into harbour the abandoned vessel Alwine Durg during a storm in the Baltic in July of last year.

The St. Pancras guardians have considered the architect's plans for the erection of a workhouse on the site of that now existing, together with additional buildings, if deemed necessary. After considerable discussion, Messrs. Wilson, Son, and Aldwinckle have been elected as the architects for the new workhouse, and their estimate is £78,000.

The London Chamber of Commerce have addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce in France urging them to call upon the French Government to conclude a commercial treaty with this country by allowing the duties on which no understanding could be arrived at to remain as fixed in 1860 and 1864.

Professor Huxley has published the results of his investigation of the salmon disease. He finds the fungus to be the cause of the mischief, though it is probable that it attacks fish in some way predisposed. It grows freely on dead flies and objects of that kind, so that there can never be any lack of media of infection.

A lady calling herself "Lady Agnes M'Lean," said to be a lady of title by birth, and widow of the late Count de Montmorency, died suddenly in the St. Pancras Workhouse on the 1st inst. At the inquest held yesterday week a sad story of her want and suffering, and finally mental aberration, was told. Apoplexy was said to be the cause of death.

The opening of the Falstaff Club on Tuesday night was made the occasion of a brilliant display of its hospitable capacity. Soon after the hour announced for the soirée musicale the club was filled by celebrities—musical, dramatic, social, and literary, foreign and native. The Duke of Edinburgh occupied a box, and remained while Mr. Brandram recited an address, written by Mr. George Augustus Sala.

Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck visited the exhibition of camellias in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens on Tuesday. The exhibition, which has been open during the week, will close this (Saturday) evening.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday at South Kensington, for awarding certificates for spring flowers.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Alan Richard Hill, who under a heavy fire endeavoured to carry Lieutenant Baillie out of the action at Laing's Nek, and after the latter had been shot dead brought out two wounded men; upon Private John Doogan, 1st Dragoon Guards, who rode in among the Boers to save Major Brownlow; upon Lance-Corporal James Murray, of the Connaught Rangers; and upon Private James Osborne, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, for similar acts of bravery in the Transvaal.

At a meeting at Plymouth yesterday week the proposed erection of Eddystone Lighthouse on the Hoe was practically determined upon. It was reported that about £1000 had been already promised towards the cost of the work. Mr. Gower, the owner of the American yacht Silver Spray, being in Plymouth Harbour, and hearing of the plan to rebuild Eddystone Lighthouse there, has sent £50 towards the fund for this purpose, saying that he believes many Americans would like to be represented in the fund for preserving the structure.

A paper on "Three Months' Journey Inland from Mozambique" was read on Monday to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. Freshfield, in the absence of the writer, Mr. H. E. O'Neil. The country traversed by the traveller in a journey of over five hundred miles had never before been explored by Europeans, although in the possession of the Portuguese for more than a century. Beyond the level land of the coast the country becomes mountainous and rocky, with small rivers nearly dry except in the rainy season, and is sparsely inhabited until the country of the Makua is reached. Here the traveller was compelled by failure of supplies and the existence of a tribal war to turn back, having penetrated about two hundred miles from the coast, and to within about nine days' journey from Lake Nyassa. He was within sight of the great Namuli Peak in the Inagu Hills, but, to his great disappointment, found himself unable to ascend it. The road he followed he considered the best route to the lake but for the perpetual tribal wars that render it insecure. On his return he attempted to reach the coast by a more northerly road, but was again compelled to abandon his intention by the same causes that barred his advance. The country, although in parts thickly peopled, offered no trade prospects, the only profitable commerce being in slaves. After some remarks from Mr. Joseph Thomson and the chairman, it was announced that on the 27th inst. Dr. O'Donovan will read a paper on his journey to Merv.





THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

FROM THE PICTURE BY THOMAS DAVIDSON.



THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Suffering infancy makes an irresistible appeal to compassion; and in those beneficent institutions, of which there are several in London, where the best surgical and medical treatment, with the tenderest womanly care and nursing, is provided for children afflicted by accidental injury or by disease, many a touching incident may be daily witnessed. Such is that which Mr. Davidson has chosen for the subject of his picture: a kind nurse raising in her embrace of sincere affection the languid form of a young patient whose bandaged head seems to have been severely hurt by a fall, yet whom we should judge to be in an improving condition from the general attitude of the figure. It is needful to put the tumbled little bed or cot in order, as the restless kicking and tossing have made it so uncomfortable to lie in; and here are the playthings, a humming-top and a pretty doll, with which she will try to amuse and beguile the child for some minutes, till the couch has been made smooth and fresh to receive its poor little body. In the background is another group, the anxious mother who has come to see her sick babe, and to whom one of the nurses is just now showing the actual state of the frail little creature, apparently but a few months old. There are sad sights, not unfrequently, in the Children's Hospital; but with a certain admixture of sweetness, from the unrestrained love and pity here shed upon such innocent and helpless victims of these painful calamities, to which the human frame is liable in its mortal existence upon earth.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Queen has forwarded, through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., her annual subscription of £50 to the Royal Life-Boat Institution, of which her Majesty is patroness.

The Duke of Connaught presided on the 8th inst. at the thirtieth anniversary dinner of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, supported by Lord Aberdare, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Crewe, Lord Gort, the Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, M.P., and Sir James Paget. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, referred at some length to the history and the growth of the hospital, which had since its foundation in 1852 treated 18,000 children within its walls, and 385,000 as out-patients. He concluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to support the institution, and not permit its usefulness to be diminished. Contributions to the amount of £1600 were announced, including one of £25 from his Royal Highness.

A festival in aid of the rebuilding fund of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic took place on Tuesday evening at Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Albany presiding. The contributions amounted to £1412, including £25 from the chairman, £50 from the Grocers' Company, and £100 from Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

A concert was given, under distinguished patronage, at the Kensington Townhall on Tuesday evening, in aid of the St. Aldwin's Mission, Battersea. Among the audience was Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). A good and varied selection of vocal and instrumental music was given, and was warmly received by a large audience. The mission, which the performance will doubtless prove to have substantially benefited, was established eighteen months ago in a small house in a densely crowded part of Battersea, amidst a population of artisans and labourers.

The Marquis of Salisbury presided on the 8th inst. at the annual dinner of the Railway Officers and Servants' Association, supported by an influential company. In proposing the toast of the evening, the noble chairman supported the claims of the institution for the benefit of these unrecognized public servants, who without such funds had no pensions to which to look forward. Subscriptions to the amount of £1500 were announced. The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the association, and has forwarded a donation of twenty-five guineas.

The Earl of Derby presided on the 8th inst. at the annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, when it was stated

that by next year an amalgamation with the Literary and Art Club will probably be effected. A loyal and congratulatory address to the Queen expressing abhorrence at the recent treasonable attempt upon the life of her Majesty was moved by Sir Theodore Martin, seconded by Dr. W. Smith, and unanimously adopted. The Marquis of Salisbury is to preside at the annual dinner on May 3.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, president, took the chair yesterday week at the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, held at Exeter (Lower) Hall, Strand. Amongst the assemblage were many blind and partially blind persons of both sexes. The report, submitted by the committee and read by the secretary, stated that in the annals of the poor few records could be more touching or of deeper interest than those affecting the blind. Some 32,000 or 33,000 blind people are now existent in this country. The following statistics were given as indicative of the society's progress in London and the surrounding home counties:—Number of blind under visitation during the year, 2113; of readers in Moon's type to whom books are lent, 1414; of new cases taught in year, 308; visits at the homes of the blind during the year, 43,088; books in use, 5154; books during the year, 55,024; miles travelled in visiting the blind in London during the year, 42,288.

Last Saturday night the annual meeting of the supporters of the Post-Office Orphan Home was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street—Mr. Algernon Turner (Financial Secretary of the General Post Office) in the chair. He was accompanied by Lady Henrietta Turner. The report showed that there are 124 orphans on the books, the children being boarded out in seventeen homes near to their mothers. The subscriptions of the public for 1881 amounted to £2416, the whole income having been £4000, while the cost of maintenance had been £2566.

The assault-at-arms recently held at the Royal Albert Hall realised £685 for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company have given £50 to the Training College for Teachers of the Deaf (pure oral system) at Castle Bar-hill, Ealing.

The Seamen's Christian Friend Society has recently received one hundred guineas from the Court of Common Council, thirty guineas from the Company of Fishmongers, and smaller donations from other City companies, towards payment of the debt on the Society's Institution for Seamen.

The Earl of Devon requests us to state that the London Fever Hospital will probably have to close two of its wards through want of funds. It is the only hospital in London devoted to the reception of persons suffering from infectious fevers—persons who are not paupers. An appeal is made for funds to avert the anticipated calamity, and subscriptions will either be received by the secretary at the hospital, or by Messrs. Dimsdale, the bankers.

The project for securing twenty-seven acres of land at Keswick for use as a public recreation-ground will be realised, thanks to the munificence of the Hewetson family. Messrs. Thomas and Henry Hewetson have each raised their promised subscriptions from £1000 to £1700, making a total of £3400. Mr. John Hewetson gives £100, and the Misses Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, and Emma Hewetson £100 each, making a total of £4000.

The sixty-eighth annual general court of governors of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was held at the hospital on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding.

The ninety-ninth anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern yesterday (St. Patrick's Day).

Next Monday a morning concert will, by the permission of Colonel and Mrs. Kemmis-Betty, be given at 21, Hyde Park-gate South, on behalf of St. Catherine's House of Mercy, Edinburgh, Sir J. Benedict and Mr. H. Parker conducting.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of the Provident

Surgical Appliance Society will take place at six o'clock next Tuesday at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, the Lord Mayor of London presiding, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The ninth annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association will be held in the Middle Temple Hall on Friday, the 31st inst., when Lord Justice Brett will preside.

Lord Brabourne has accepted the invitation of the Council of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution to preside at the Festival Dinner, at Willis' Rooms on May 9.

To meet the convenience of Mr. Sims Reeves, it has been determined to postpone the concert in aid of the Printers' Corporation until Saturday, May 20. In the last communication from Mr. Reeves on the subject he says "I will with pleasure give my services, and shall be glad to serve the institution in every way possible."

In the Great Room of the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the London Rifle Brigade gave their eighteenth annual assault-of-arms, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the officers of the regiment. His Lordship was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress.

Dr. McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a pastoral letter denouncing with great force the perpetrators of recent outrages in Ireland, and at the same time denouncing secret associations as virtually encouraging murder. He calls upon the clergy to implore the people to separate themselves from such societies, "for they know not the moment they may be called upon to perpetrate some deed of blood." In conclusion he alludes to the recent outrage on her Majesty, expressing his horror and detestation of the act, and his loyal gratitude for the preservation of the life of her Majesty. The Queen has dictated a telegraphic message of thanks to the new Irish Cardinal for the graceful and touching reference to her Majesty in his pastoral read in Dublin on Sunday. Mr. Gladstone has also written to the Cardinal expressing in earnest terms his deep sense of the noble and patriotic character of his pastoral.—Some further outrages are reported in the south of Ireland; and it appears that at the coming assizes for the county of Cork there are eighty-six cases to be tried, including treason-felony, Whiteboy offences, murders, manslaughters, intimidation, and assaults. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, in opening the assizes in South Tipperary on Tuesday, said that things in that county, bad as they had been twelve months since, were now twice as bad. There had then been 181 cases of outrage, but now there were 369. An attempt at murder is reported from North Kerry, for which four men have been arrested.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
March 15	29.668	45.6	41.6	87	9	51.8	35.2	SW.			393	0.030
16	29.961	43.8	39.3	67	7	49.7	37.5	W.S.W.	WNW.		278	0.000
17	30.157	46.7	45.9	97	10	54.1	35.0	W.S.W.	SSW.		387	0.000
18	30.239	51.5	45.4	81	10	56.0	43.3	SW.			378	0.000
19	30.296	50.7	45.6	83	9	54.0	46.3	SSW.			405	0.000
20	30.310	51.6	49.0	91	10	54.5	49.8	SW.			223	0.005
21	30.411	49.8	44.3	84	10	56.6	45.2	SW.	SSW. NNE.		80	0.045

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.752	29.819	30.202	30.244	30.321	30.306	30.437
Temperature of Air	45.6	43.8	46.7	51.5	50.7	51.6	51.2
Temperature of Evaporation	45.4	43.0	47.1	49.1	50.6	49.7	49.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.S.W.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.

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Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY.

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Words and Music by LOUISA GRAY.

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Words by Mary Mark Lemon; Music by FLORENCE PASCAL.

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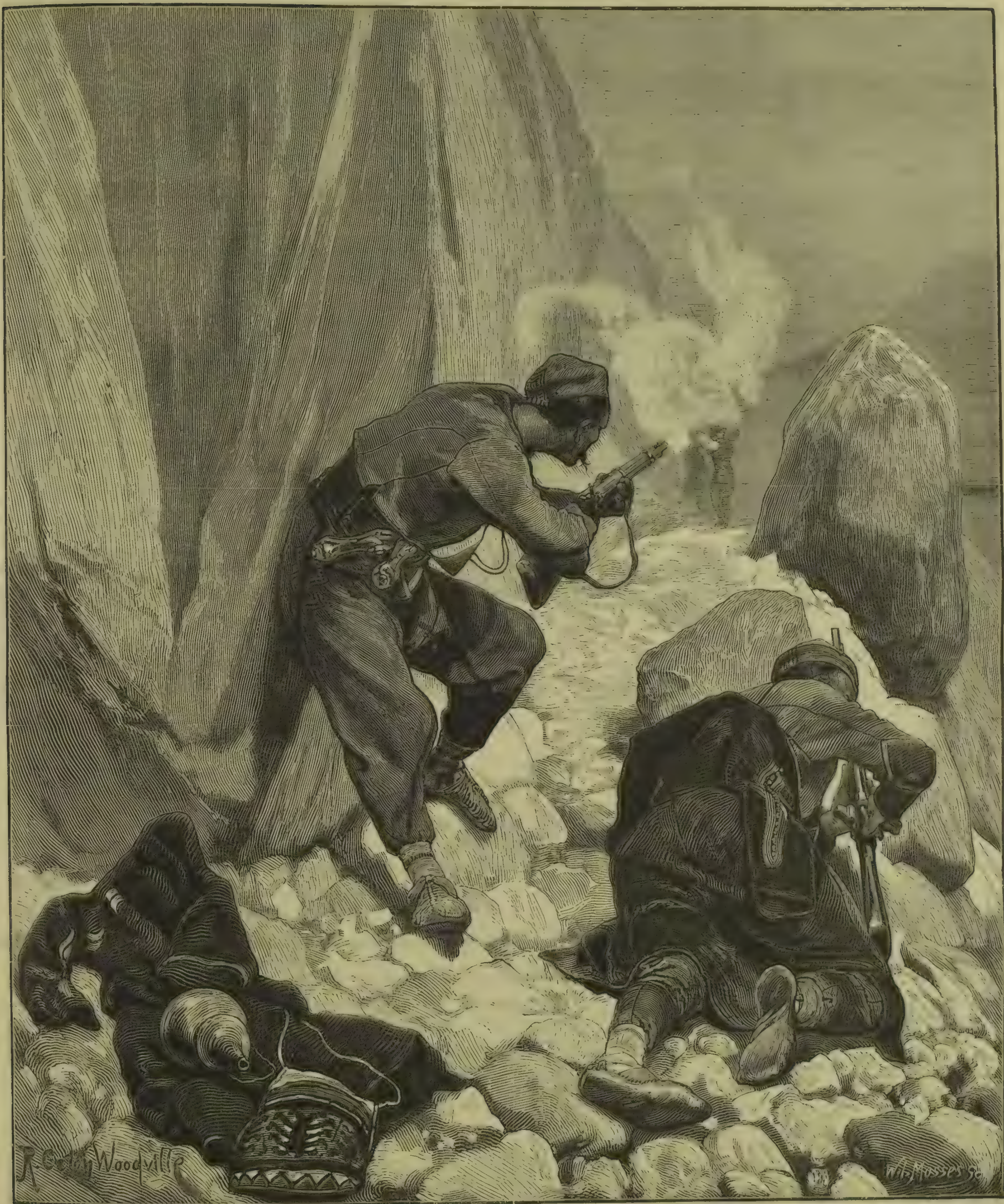
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THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA: SKIRMISH WITH AN AUSTRIAN OUTPOST.

### THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

The Austrian Government has been obliged to employ military forces to the amount of 76,000 men, a fifth part of the whole Imperial army, to put down the insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and to prevent it from spreading to Dalmatia. Recent accounts describe the hardships and sufferings of the Austrian troops during the last two winter months as really terrible. A correspondent says that at the first post he visited the men said to him, in reply to his inquiries how they were faring:—"We have never been out of our uniforms since Dec. 10." The bleak and elevated mountain regions in which the advanced posts of the Austrian forces are planted are altogether without trees, and destitute of any kind of fuel. It is rare, indeed, for the troops in those exposed spots to be cheered with the sight of a fire. In order to obtain fuel it is necessary to make regular foraging expeditions into the narrow valleys, or rather gullies, at the foot of the mountains; but even there it is rare to find anything but stunted trees and brambles. The scantiness of fuel and the

rarity of the luxury of a fire are the more felt as the "Bora," or icy north wind, seldom ceases to blow. Another difficulty is to obtain water. This generally has to be fetched from cisterns or reservoirs situated at a distance; and, as is the case with the wood, it is never safe to send soldiers singly for it. The carriers have to be protected by a guard in advance, and in the rear to prevent them being surprised and cut off by the lurking bands of insurgents. It is no wonder that in spite of the excellent food supplied to the troops, large numbers of them are on the sick list. They are laid up in hospital with fever and colds, lameness, and exhaustion. Probably at this moment the battalions sent to the south have on the sick list more than half as many men as all the insurgents under arms. The Austrian military operations, however, with some arduous marching and fighting last week, climbing lofty mountains and wading through deep snow, have been generally attended with success. The pacification of Crivoscie itself is declared to be almost complete; the positions gained have been fortified, and the transport of building material and provisions from the coast into

the interior is proceeding without opposition. The Emperor has received General Jovanovics, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and thanked him for the manner in which he has conducted these operations.

### THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, who accompanies Mr. Jackson, Special Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, in his express journey across Siberia to find and relieve the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, near the mouths of the Lena, has sent us letters and sketches. Having at least five thousand miles to travel in Northern Asia, for the most part by sledges and post-carts, he cannot be expected to accomplish the journey before April. From Tiumen, the first Russian town of importance in West Siberia, two or three days' travelling from Ekaterineburg and the Ural, but soon to be connected with Europe by railway, there is steam-boat conveyance, in summer, to the rivers Irtysh and



Obi, and to the towns of Tobolsk, Omsk, and Tomsk; beyond which, still farther eastward, lie Krasnoïarsk, on the Yenisei, Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, and, to the remote north-east, Yakutsk, on the Upper Lena. These towns and provinces of Siberia are connected by post-roads, kept in good order and supplied with relays of horses or ponies for the traveller's use; and, in the season when the rivers are frozen, as they were at the time of our Special Artist's journey, the sledge or the tarantass, drawn by three horses, must carry him on from Tiumen to the east. The navigation opens about the middle of April, and closes towards the end of September. Tiumen is a town of 16,000 inhabitants, on the Tura, which flows by the Tobol into the Irtysh and Obi; here are thriving manufactures of iron, earthenware, glass, cloth, carpets, and leather; but the houses are mostly built of wood, and the town has a mean and dreary aspect. It is the great dépôt for Russian convicts sent as prisoners to undergo sentences of transportation in Siberia; they are dispatched hence by crowded barge-loads down the river, but have afterwards to trudge long distances on foot. The wandering tribes of Kirghis Tartars, from the vast steppe which extends south-east to the Altai mountains, are still met with in this province of Tobolsk. Our Artist's Sketches represent some of these people loitering before their tents of black hair felt, and some engaged in a festive bridal party. They are a scanty remnant of the once powerful and terrible nation of fierce Asiatic warriors, who conquered half the Old World under Genghis Khan and his successors, and who long held dominion in Russia, where many of them now find employment as porters and grooms. These Tartars are mostly of the Mohammedan religion, but a few tribes remain mere Pagans; their whole number in Western Siberia is reckoned at only forty thousand.

### THE NAGA HILLS.

The Naga Hills are a wide tract of country on the north-east Indian frontier, between our tea-producing districts of Assam and the northern part of Burmah, embracing territory about two hundred miles from east to west, and one hundred and fifty from north to south. The inhabitants are the wildest and most turbulent tribes adjacent to any part of our Indian dominions, and for years past have menaced the safety of the tea properties of Assam. Small expeditions have been repeatedly dispatched to these hills; and in 1866 a permanent military post was established. In 1878 we advanced into the centre of the Naga country, and established our head-quarters at Kohima. The Nagas resented our interference, and in October, 1879, the Political Agent and most of his escort were killed, while the remainder of the garrison of the Naga Hills were shut up in Kohima. This led to a brigade of troops being dispatched to the Naga Hills; and in the winter of 1878-9 a very unsatisfactory campaign was carried on, in which we lost many valuable lives of officers and men, and a considerable sum of money was expended. In March, 1879, a peace was patched up, and the Nagas resumed the cultivation of their fields, while our troops retained their position at Kohima, as a garrison in an enemy's country, and a large military transport had to be kept up to supply them with food. Such is their present condition; but we are daily gaining influence over our conquered subjects, and the authority of the Political Agent is steadily increasing in the country. The Nagas, however, have a decided objection to be ruled over; and five of our political officers have lost their lives in the execution of their duty during the last six years. There is no road to Kohima; the path lies through dense jungle, and is, at certain seasons, almost deadly both to Europeans and natives, by reason of the miasma arising from the Nambhur Forest. The clearances in this vast jungle are twenty miles apart; and the distance has to be traversed on elephant-back, or on horseback, at the slowest walking pace. The distance of Kohima from the Golaghat road is 108 miles; but his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., managed to arrive at the head-quarters of the Naga Hills in six days. This official visit was of the utmost importance, otherwise it would not have been undertaken at a dangerous season of the year. The Commander-in-Chief, while marching up and down, was surrounded by a large escort, as it was quite possible he might have been attacked; the only dangers encountered, however, were the deadly swamps of the Nambhur Forest. The Naga Hills question will probably occupy the attention of the Government early next year. His Excellency was accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, General Sir Charles Macgregor, K.C.B.; the Adjutant-General, General Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B.; and the Military Secretary, Colonel Chapman, C.B. After an inspection of the garrison, questions connected with the administration of this territory were discussed with the Political Agent. The Commander-in-Chief, after a visit of a few days, left for Calcutta on Nov. 9.

We are indebted to Captain St. John Michell, of the Intelligence Department, on special duty to Assam, for the Sketches we have engraved.

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

We continue publishing the series of Illustrations of this brilliant and very instructive collection of the different kinds of apparatus and effects of applied electricity. Having described and exemplified, a fortnight since, various forms of electric light production, we now present some of the old and new varieties of electric telegraph, with the method of telegraphic writing, and that more recent invention, the distant speaking machine, or telephone.

The Postal Telegraph Department of her Majesty's Government has supplied to this exhibition a very complete historical series of examples, as well as the most advanced modern types of apparatus. Some of the following particulars are given us by Mr. Isaac Probert, of the General Post Office:—

The name of Sir Francis Ronalds will continue to be remembered from the fact that, so early as 1816, he demonstrated by actual experiment the possibility of an electric telegraph, and showed that electricity could be practically used for conveying messages over long distances. The house at Hammersmith, where the experimental line was erected, and where the original experiments took place, is the first large house at the east end of the Upper Mall. Our Illustration shows the form of Ronalds' Electric Telegraph, in which two dials (separated by a wire) were rotated synchronously by clockwork. When a letter which it was desired to transmit appeared at the opening in the dial at the sending end, a charge of statical electricity from a Leyden jar was sent into the wire, which caused two pith balls at both the sending and receiving ends to diverge simultaneously, and thus to indicate the letter. Words were thus spelt out. Sir Francis Ronalds used copper wire insulated in glass tubes protected by a trough of wood well tarred. The accompanying Illustration shows a portion of the original telegraph line laid down by Ronalds in 1816.

The first underground practical telegraph laid between Euston and Camden Town by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837

has been nicknamed the Fossil Telegraph. It was formed of copper wires covered with cotton and pitch, and laid in grooves in lengths of wood of a triangular section, the grooves being fitted up by strips of the same material. The wood so prepared was buried underground.

The diamond-shaped five-needle telegraph instrument was the first kind introduced by Cooke and Wheatstone for public demonstration. We may here quote from the *Society of Telegraphic Engineers' Journal*:—"Late in the evening of June 25, 1837, in a dingy room near the booking-office at Euston-square, by the light of a flaring dip candle, which only illuminated the surrounding darkness, sat the inventor Wheatstone, with a beating pulse and a heart full of hope. In another small room at the Camden Town station, where the wires terminated, sat Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke, his co-patentee, and, among others, two witnesses well known to fame, Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Stephenson. These gentlemen listened to the first word spelt by that trembling tongue of steel, which will only cease to discourse with the extinction of man himself. Mr. Cooke, in his turn, touched the keys and returned the answer. 'Never did I feel such a tumultuous sensation before,' said the Professor, 'as when, all alone in the still room, I heard the needles click; and, as I spelt the words, felt all the magnitude of the invention, now proved to be practical beyond cavil or dispute.'"

This instrument required five wires to work it; and a piece of the original wood, with the wires let into grooves on its triangular faces, is represented by one of the figures engraved. Mr. Fothergill Cooke, indeed, "has earned for himself the title to claim the honour of being entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking."

Our readers will easily perceive the great improvements made in telegraphy by comparing the following illustration with the preceding. We refer to that of Wheatstone's automatic apparatus, by which telegrams can be transmitted at a rate varying from 10 to 300 words a minute. Fig. 8 is the perforator for preparing the Morse signs, by a punched stamping, on a paper band. Fig. 9 is the transmitter, which signals the characters to the distant office under the control of the perforated slip. The receiving instrument, not shown, writes the corresponding signals in ink upon a green ribbon of paper. Fig. 10 is a specimen of the perforated band displaying three letters; and Fig. 11 is a copy of the characters produced by the receiving instrument, after passing the punched slip through the transmitter. The perforator, Fig. 8, is operated by striking the discs with iron punching-sticks, provided with india-rubber pads. Much labour is, however, saved by placing the perforator in a frame connected with the pneumatic system employed at the General Post Office (see Fig. 12); on touching one or other of three keys with the fingers, pistons are caused by air pressure to depress the corresponding disc. When the same intelligence has to be forwarded to three or four places, and the instruments communicating therewith apart, then it is possible to prepare, by aid of the pneumatic arrangement, three or four punched slips at once. Moreover, ladies can, without using much energy, manipulate the keys, whereas the punching-sticks would be to them irksome and trying. The centre disc supplies the small holes in the middle of the perforated band; the left-hand disc, when forced down, causes two of the larger size holes to appear one immediately above the other, while a blow on the right-hand disc furnishes the two holes at an angle. To render this clearly, the same letters are shown underneath, in the Morse character, as copied on green paper by the receiving instrument.

Lightning Protectors serve to protect the fine wire used in the receiving instruments from fusion, or other injury, by leading the impetuous electrical currents, set up in the exposed wires during thunderstorms, away to the ground. Numerous forms are exhibited by the Government, which are shown among our Illustrations, 13 to 19.

Our readers may see at a glance the wonderful growth of the Telephone, from its first introduction by Professor Bell in 1877, of which we published Engravings in our issue of Dec. 15 of that year. From the time of its first appearance, and subsequently, from the invention of the microphone, all the efforts of science have been directed to increase the volume of sound. In this direction the Gower-Bell telephone leaves little to be desired. The loudness is produced by means of a reed, which vibrates in front of the iron plate; the telephone is of a circular form, and from its centre projects a speaking-tube, with mouthpiece. Blowing into the tube sets the reed vibrating, and the sound is repeated loudly enough at the receiving end to be heard in the room. The magnet, as will be seen, is semi-circular in form. The other transmitter, the Pantelephone of M. de Loch Labye, is a very sensitive instrument; it will transmit speech at a distance of two or three yards, when speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, and when shouting to it, at a much greater distance. The Pantelephone is to be seen in operation at the southern end of the eastern gallery of the Crystal Palace.

In consequence of the very serious railway accidents which have lately occurred, great interest is shown by visitors to the Crystal Palace in some of the systems of electric signalling there exhibited. In the eastern gallery is a working model of an automatic block system, which is the invention of Mr. King

of Paixton, Derbyshire. The model is exhibited by the Electric Railway Signal Company, of Stone Cross, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. In this system, signal-posts are placed along a line of railway; and a train passing the first puts the signal, by mechanical means, at "danger," simultaneously signalling forward by electricity to any distant station. On passing the next post it puts this signal at "danger," at the same time, by electricity, putting the signal at the post it has previously passed at "line clear." A contrivance of clockwork is also shown, by which a train, in passing a signal-box, forces the minute-hand of a clock back to zero. The hand then travels on again, till forced back by a following train; and if there should be no train for fifteen minutes the hand indicates the length of time elapsed, up to a quarter of an hour; so that the engine-driver has a sure guide as to the period of time since the passing of the last train. There is another arrangement (but which is not exhibited in the model in the Crystal Palace) that indicates the number of trains which have passed the signal-box in which the clockwork would be placed, as well as the exact time at which each train passed. At junctions the signals are connected with the points which, when opened, show "danger" to the driver coming on the main line and "clear" on to the branch, and remain so until the points are closed. Mr. King's patent can be readily adapted as an auxiliary to any system of hand signalling. To all appearance, this system is as perfect for clear-weather signalling as can be wished, although the first cost of adopting it would be very considerable. But its weakest point is with regard to the dangers existing in foggy weather. In the north nave of the Crystal Palace there is an apparatus exhibited by the British and Irish Telephone and Electric Works Company, which is designed to overcome the difficulties consequent on foggy weather, and which is very ingenious, but also very simple.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published some pianoforte music of a light and pleasing character, suitable for drawing-room performance. Among the most attractive pieces may be mentioned: "Moment Musical" and "Valse Brillante," and a charming "Gavotte," by Jules Janotha—performed in public by Mlle. Janotha—"Caroletta," a "Little Dance," by Paul Duprét; "Irlandaise," and "Grottesque," by Bond Andrews. From the same firm we have several songs of interest. "Wake in all thy Beauty," by F. H. Cowen, is likely to become a favourite. "In Alto Mare" and "Languirò Sempre," by P. M. Costa, are graceful compositions; "The Two Marys," by A. Whitley, is lively and pretty; "The Jovial Beggar," by Mrs. A. Goodeve, is a characteristic setting; "In the Twilight of our Love," by Arthur Sullivan; and "Our Farewell," by Lady Arthur Hill, will find admirers; as will also "I pass'd beside a Lonely Wood," old English ballad, with symphony and accompaniments by G. A. Macfarren; and "Soft, soft Wind," and "Shepherdess' Song," by Alice Borton.

Of several vocal compositions lately issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., the most interesting are "Unchanged," by Alicia F. Scott; "Strew on her Roses," song for soprano or tenor; and "The Cottage by the Sea," for baritone or contralto, by Hastings Crossley; a cantata, entitled "Caractacus," of a spirited character, by J. F. H. Read; a fresh and tuneful cantata, called "Minster Bells," by Franz Abt;—and, among the "Orpheus, New Series," charming part-songs by the last-named composer, H. Hofmann, and others.

"Little Photos," by J. H. Wallis, published by R. Cocks and Co., will be found useful for young performers, being fingered, and the passages facile and melodious. "Classics for Young Pianists," edited by F. Lemoine (from the same publishers) will encourage a taste for standard works, and a wish for further acquaintance with them.

Messrs. W. Morley and Co. furnish welcome contributions in the form of songs by Ciro Pinsuti, "The Good Old Times," and "Liberty Hall;" also "Love's Letter-Box," by Michael Watson, and "Forgive Me and Forget," by O. Barri.

Two songs, by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue, "Where Art Thou?" and "Last Year," published by Boosey and Co., are flowing and expressive.

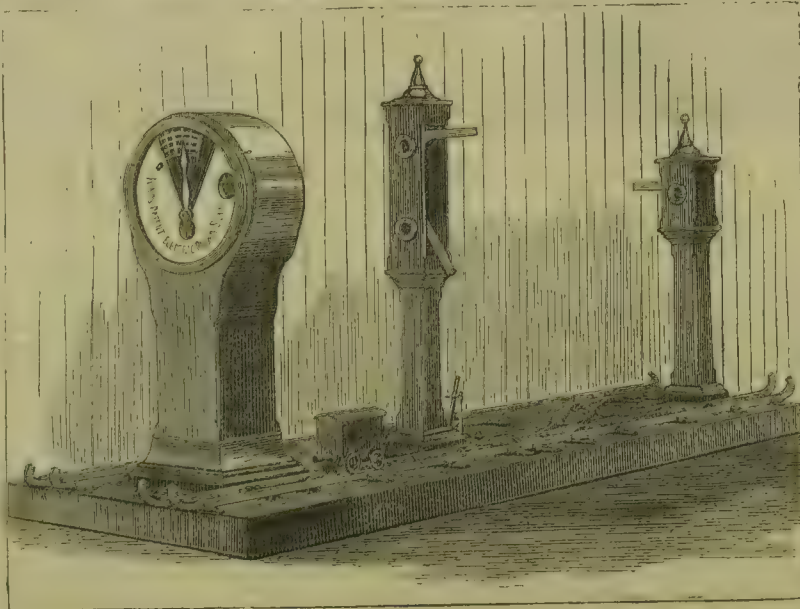
From Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., we have a supply of new and attractive vocal pieces, foremost among which may be mentioned "Ich Fühle Deinen Odem," by M. V. White; "The Better World," for voice and piano, with violin obbligato (and harmonium ad libitum), by Michael Bergson; and "She and I," by Rozelle.

Some transcriptions for piano, by E. Aguilar, from Bach's violin sonatas, published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, will be found useful in the school-room, being carefully fingered.

"A Winter Story," by Michael Watson, possesses pathos. This song is published in various keys, to suit voices of different compass, and has an accompaniment, ad lib., for harmonium or organ. "The Angel's Home," song by E. Harradan, is quiet and touching in character. "Twilight Shadows," All by J. Clippingdale, is of a pensive cast, and will please. All these songs are published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, as are likewise some pianoforte pieces of interest by F. Berger—viz., "La Galante," a Gavotte, and "The Mother's Prayer."

"Songs for Young Singers," by T. Crampton (published by B. Williams), is the title of a collection of eight pleasing ditties, all simple in style, but varied in character, and well calculated to interest the juvenile people for whom they are intended. The same publisher has recently brought out a very effective song, entitled "The Old and the Young Marie," composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen to words by F. E. Weatherly. The melody is taking, although lying within a limited compass of voice, and the accompaniment is also easy. Another pleasing song is "Love Abides," composed by J. L. Roeckel, issued by the same publisher; as is "Cul-loden," a Jacobite song by G. H. L. Edwards, a well-marked melody, with a distinctive touch of Scottish character. "The Emigrant's Promise," is a pathetic setting, by H. J. Stark, of sentimental words by J. G. Watts. There is much genuine sentiment both in text and music. This is also published by Mr. Williams, as are three spirited dance pieces for the pianoforte—"Booted and Spurred," galop, by C. A. Gleig; "Little Maudie," polka, by F. W. Weirter; and "Bon Marché," polka, by O. Seydel.

Trade is said to be suspended at the Gold Coast owing to disturbances among the native tribes in the interior.



KING'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL FOR RAILWAYS.



## THE QUEEN AND HER PEOPLE.

Her Majesty, who left England for Mentone on Tuesday, has written an affectionate letter to her subjects, thanking them for "the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty" which lately followed on the dastardly attempt of the miscreant Maclean. The letter, published in a special supplement of the *London Gazette*, is addressed to Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and is a most remarkable and touching missive. It runs thus:—

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1882.

The Queen wishes, before she leaves England for a short while for some comparative rest and quiet, to express from her heart how very deeply touched she is by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd instant has called forth from all classes, and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply gratified she is by these demonstrations, and would wish to convey to all, from the highest to the humblest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger as well as herself; and she prays that He will continue to protect her for her People's sake, as He has hitherto so visibly done.

## THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

It is increasingly difficult to review, with any attempt to enter into detailed observations, the contents of the successive exhibitions at this gallery, especially those of the "General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings," the last of which is now open. Every year the numbers in the catalogue seem to increase—they now reach 642! Every year the works individually seem less important, whether as to scale or the amount of thought expended on them, yet every year they seem to attain in larger proportion to a uniform level of passable, though certainly not high technical merit. The practice of art in all its branches is evidently extending, and with it the facilities for acquiring mere mechanical proficiency; but we fail to see here any signs of higher aim than before or more thorough training. It is, however, precisely to this gallery, which probably contains a larger proportion of works by young artists than any other, that we should look for any encouraging indications of the progress of our school. Yet, after making all due allowance for the loss of successive contributors who, having made a mark here, are draughted off into one or other of the elder societies, we find the present display decidedly depressing. We remember few exhibitions in which there has been so little of distinctive merit or even novelty—so little to claim or reward careful critical examination. The want of knowledge of the "figure" and form generally; of fuller preliminary practice in "black and white" to master the secrets of effect and tone; of those principles, artistic and scientific, which must be put into operation in order to produce a picture, in contradistinction to a mere study or sketch, and of a more worthy conception of the function art than that of turning out only saleable furnishing "bits" within the reach of slender purses—is everywhere apparent. In short, we are driven to the conclusion that the numerous outlets afforded for immature, common-place, and insignificant work in exhibitions such as this (which have no counterpart on the Continent), are a snare instead of a legitimate resource for the young artist.

There was a rumour recently that the Dudley Gallery was not thriving, and would shortly terminate its independent existence. But the report was at least premature; and it could have had little foundation if the number of works the committee of this gallery can count on receiving is any measure of the support upon which they can rely. "The Dudley" may possibly amalgamate with the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, which is to have vastly increased accommodation in the large building now being erected nearly opposite the Royal Academy; but even this is not certain, seeing that in the catalogue of the present gathering the usual exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil is announced for next winter.

To attempt to offer a *compte rendu* of the multifarious items of the present show would be supererogatory, for reasons already given; nor would it be possible within our limits. Unimportant works by artists whom we may expect to find better represented elsewhere must be omitted altogether. The following, however, taking the order of the catalogue, approximately, possess some salient or novel interest. "A Golden Burden" (30), by G. F. Wetherbee, a girl bearing a sheaf of corn, under twilight effect, has good quality of tone. Analogous merit will be found in "Evening" (47), by Percy Tarrant. "Good-Night, Father!" (39), by Joseph Clark, is one of several versions in water colours of the artist's oil pictures; like the latter, they are sweet and homely in sentiment, but not more happy in colour. "Irises" (53), a flower-piece, by W. M. D. Mitchell, is treated with unusual breadth. "At Walberwick Ferry" (71), by Frank E. Cox, is bright and pleasant. "A Trout Stream" (72), by W. G. Addison, shows direct study of nature, but is a little crude—a fault not observable in other works by this artist. With these may be mentioned for their very similar merit the landscapes of Alfred Parsons. "Loch Dochart—Late Autumn" (85), by Henry Moore, reveals close observation in the representation of the snow on the higher hills, while the lower slopes, darkling under clouds and mist, are rendered with considerable power. "Just in Time" (98), by E. Waterlow, maintains the young artist's growing reputation, though we have seen better work from his hand. "The Marsh Mill" (103), with a sunset sky, by A. W. Weedon, is vigorous and telling. With a word of praise for J. Richardson's "Contentment" (113), we pause in some surprise before J. H. Henshall's "Aumeris" (122), a richly-attired Egyptian female figure (from Théophile Gautier's "Mommie," if we remember rightly), remarkable for character, unvulgar colour, and a finish of execution recalling that of Mr. J. D. Linton. "Boy Fishing" (134), by Mr. Stott, with other work by this artist, seems to show study

in the French school in its breadth and grey tones. "On the Black Mount" (172), by W. H. Paton, is one of the most careful and complete works here. "Interior of a Turkish Bath" (181), with semi-nude bathers reposing, is a most daring piece of "blottesque" execution by no means without merit. "Ice on the Thames at Battersea" (186), by Arthur Severn, is commendable for choice of subject, but might have been rendered more impressive. "The White Sands of Iona" (188), by J. O. Long, is rather hard, but true to the wonderful colour of the locality. "Flowers" (196), by Maud Naffel, and "China Asters" (198), by Ada Bell, are both excellent in their way. "Lingering Light" (199), an effect of sunset on a hillside, by Joseph Knight, should be the best drawing here, occupying as it does the post of honour. It has the *défauts de ses qualités* in a conspicuous degree. The broad masses of shadow and light give it that impressive unity so rare in English work; yet this is attained only by heavy monotony of colour and mechanical repetition of form. "A Scene in Venice in the Seventeenth Century" (212), by V. Cabiancha, has the quality of style, also so rarely attained by our painters. Its massive breadth, intense shadows, and rich low-toned colour are highly effective. "The Shrine of St. Francis" (222), by Harry Goodwin, is a view, not without poetical feeling, of the memorable pile of buildings at Assisi seen from the valley below. "Jerusalem—Sunrise" (265), by H. A. Harper, is broadly treated and impressive; but we have never seen the buildings of the Holy City represented so tottery, irregular, and out of the perpendicular. H. Pilleau's view of "The two Colossi, Thebes—during the Inundation of the Nile" (268) is singularly delicate in colour and handling. No. 290, by E. Hume, and R. W. Radcliffe's "Wanderers from the Flock" (293) deserve notice; and still more so R. W. Allan's "Fish Stall at Venice" (310), in which the strong contrasts of sunshine and shade, with the piles of gleaming fish in the latter, are rendered with great force and truth. "Raising the Ghost" (303) and "Laying the Ghost" (321), farcical companion drawings, by A. Stocks, will find admirers. No. 335, by J. M'Dougal; 399, by Constance Phillott; 401, by Max Ludby; and 424, by R. W. Fraser, we have marked as noteworthy; as also J. A. Fitzgerald's fairy subject, called "Midnight Revellers" (481), in which we like best the skurrying rabbits. It is perhaps a pity, however, that so much labour should be expended on such a subject as this by an artist who can paint a figure so well as that of the negro servant trying on his master's lace neckerchief before a glass in the small drawing on one of the screens called "Conceit" (540).

A few other drawings on the screens may be mentioned. A group of *bric-à-brac* (510) by B. W. Spiers is painted with almost painfully minute equality of stippling: the finer qualities of art technique are not to be thus obtained. Mr. Ruskin sends a small study, apparently unfinished, "In the Pass of Killiecrankie" (511), in which the general effect is got with adequate breadth, if in rather unlovely hues (colour in touches, to render it "precious," was, we presume, to be added), yet with an attention to detail that shows keen observation of nature and conscientious care in the record of that observation. "Kittenhood" (560), two little girls with a kitten at a piano, by E. A. Hughes, is a gem; the children's faces are lovely, the colour is much richer than is usual with this artist, and free from the former excess of violet. "Bread and Sunshine" (609), a miniature on ivory by Mr. Herkomer, representing a young Tyrolean peasant sitting on a stout timber fence, discussing a loaf, in full sunshine, is a marvel of minute yet broad and forcible elaboration. The sciography—the incidence of the shadows on the objects upon which they are cast—seems so scientifically accurate that the use of photography is suggested. We do not affirm, however, that the camera has been employed—though we have no fear of an action for libel such as that lately brought in a Belgian court against a critic, and lost, by the painter, Van Beers. Who shall say that the aid of photography may not be legitimately employed to fix unerringly the changeable shadows of figures in sunlight?

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick began his eighth lecture on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with remarks and illustrations of the means by which we are enabled to accommodate our sight to the perception of objects, at a distance varying from five or six inches to about seventy yards (termed the near and distant points). This power was studied by Dr. Thomas Young, and is attributed to the change in the shape of the lens produced by means of delicate elastic muscular fibres, which adjust the focussing. The specific action of light upon the eye in the production of luminosity and colour was next considered, and it was stated that these results may be obtained by mechanical stimulants or electrical currents, or may be the consequence of disease, objective and subjective; and also positive and negative impressions were explained and illustrated, with other interesting ocular phenomena. The physiology of the retina was next considered and fully illustrated, reference being made to the entrance of the optic nerve, the yellow spot, the most important point, and the blind spot. The conditions of retinal excitation were stated to be as follows: luminous rays must have a certain wave-length from red to violet, and the excitant must act for a certain time and with a certain intensity. Illustrations were given of the phenomena due to persistence of images on the retina, and it was explained why light coloured and white bodies appear larger than dark ones; a fact due to irradiation. By this means, as well as by fatigue of the retina, erroneous impressions are sometimes produced. The lecture was closed by a series of brilliant experiments illustrating the production of colours in great variety, including the complementary colours and neutral tints.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst. Beginning with the fauna of Madagascar, or Lemuria, a sub-region of the Ethiopian region, he showed how it differs from that of the mainland of Africa by the absence of the larger quadrupeds, and by the presence of thirty species of lemur, which replace the monkeys. Madagascar is also specialised by the singular animal the aye-aye, very much resembling the rodents, and by many peculiar birds. The Oriental or Indian region was next considered. Its larger animals are somewhat inferior to those of Africa. They include the tiger, elephant, leopard, rhinoceros, tapir, and camel. The region is very rich in birds, especially in Gallinæ, such as peacocks, pheasants, and other fowls. The fauna of the Palearctic region (North Asia, Europe, and Africa north of the Atlas), the next reviewed, was characterised by special types, such as the wild sheep and chamois, and a great variety of singing and other birds. The carnivora include bears, wolves, dogs, and many rodents, beavers, hares, &c. The sixth and last region reviewed was the Nearctic (North America, down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), which has a great general resemblance to the Palearctic region. The mammals, as a whole, are very similar—the glutton, beaver, sheep, and reindeer

being instanced as forms common to both; but there are besides indigenous elements represented by the prong-buck (an antelope) and the intermixture of neotropical forms, such as the raccoon and the opossum. The special forms of birds include the bluebird, mocking-bird, and a few humming-birds; and the turkey specially belongs to America. Having now reviewed the six great regions and their types and "lipotypes," the lecturer concluded by discussing the most reasonable explanation of the phenomena of geographical distribution as thus manifested, and showed that the only hypothesis which gives any clue to their existence is that of the generic descent of species from other similar pre-existing species, or what is called "the Darwinian Origin of Species."

SWAN'S METHOD OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY INCANDESCENCE. Mr. J. W. Swan, in his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 10th inst., stated that the fate of electricity as a lighting agent, in place of coal gas, greatly depends on the success of the incandescent method. The older, or arc, system, by means of which the luminous points of two carbon pencils emit a powerful light, was exhibited and shown to be not adapted for private houses. After explaining that it is through the resistance afforded by platinum and other materials that a strong electric current is converted into luminous heat, he proceeded to demonstrate that such light could only be prolonged by surrounding it with a vacuum. He then showed how this can be effectually obtained by exhausting a glass bulb by means of the new mercurial air-pump. He stated that probably the first efficient incandescent lamp, with a carbon filament, was made in Newcastle, and exhibited at a meeting of the Philosophical Society in October, 1877. By burning a lamp under water containing fish he showed how small an amount of heat is evolved, and therefore that no injury can be done to a room or its decorations. The recently improved forms of this lamp can now be cheaply constructed and can be maintained at a high degree of incandescence for twelve hundred hours without succumbing. Comparing the cost with that of gas, and allowing for the value of by-products, one cwt. of coal distilled into gas will produce a light of 3000 candles for one hour. Now, one cwt. of coal will give 50-horse power for the same period. Reliable experiments have shown that by means of electric incandescence a light of 150 candles will be the product of one-horse power; so that one cwt. of coal, giving 50-horse power, affords by the medium of electricity a light of 7500 candles; whereas, if converted into gas, it would give only a 3000-candle light. As regards the cost of laying the electric wires, Mr. Swan quoted the authority of Sir William Thomson, showing that actual experience proved it to be less than the outlay incurred by the laying on of pipes for lighting by gas. Finally, he said that he had no doubts as to the future of incandescent electric lighting; and that, when once clearly established, it would be found cheaper than gas. All communities would welcome it for its marked advantages in connection with health and safety. The Lecture Theatre and Library were lit by Messrs. Faraday by Mr. Swan's method.

## THE CHIEF PERSONS OF THE "ILIAD."—HOMER'S TRANSLATORS.

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 11th inst. After a review of the subjects of the previous lectures, he considered the poet's conception of some of the leading characters. He discussed the various misinterpretations and misconceptions of a series of critics respecting the characters of Agamemnon and Achilles, and also the position of Helen with reference to her recent apologists, with whom Mr. Lloyd could not altogether agree, although they include such names as Pope, Mure, and Gladstone. He opposed to them the judgment of the poet himself, and contrasted her conduct and language with those of the virtuous Andromache. He quoted from her lament over Hector the lines,

For now, no other for me is in wide Troy remaining  
Tender and kindly; but all, as they regard me, shudder.

Mr. Lloyd next considered the requisites of a translation of Homer for a purely English reader, referring first to the translations of Chapman and Pope. Both liberally interpolate in their renderings of the poet; but Pope shocks less frequently by incongruities, and recasts the style more completely, and preserves a noteworthy proportion of Homeric spirit in the most spirited passages. With all its faults, his Homer is a valuable acquisition for English literature. Literal prose and blank verse translations were described as inadequate for their purpose. Cowper's attempt is an admitted dreary failure; and, in spite of its popularity, Mr. Lloyd expressed his opinion that the late Lord Derby's version of the "Iliad" is no more than an improvement upon the pedestrian tameness of Cowper. He next pointed out the defects in the English couplet and in ten-syllable heroic line, blank or rhymed. Homeric rhythm and rapidity demand Homeric trochaic accentuation. In reference to the numerous unsuccessful attempts to naturalise the poet's own hexameter measure in English, Mr. Lloyd said that the Latins, in their adoption of Greek metres, took cognisance of the structure of their own language, which had not been done by English poets, and he pointed out the direction in which the solution of the problem is to be expected. After illustrating his opinions by quotations, he concluded by reading a specimen of a translation of both epics by himself, the passage chosen being the description of Achilles arming for battle, line for line, phrase for phrase with the original.

## THE ATTITUDES OF ANIMALS IN MOTION.

Mr. Muybridge, of San Francisco, gave a lecture last Monday upon the science of animal mechanism as demonstrated by a series of experiments with electro-photography. He projected upon the screen, with the aid of the electric light, a large number of transparent photographs, illustrating the conventional attitudes in which the artists of various ages, from the earliest Egyptian to those of modern times, have represented animals to assume while executing certain movements; and compared them with the results obtained with twenty-four photographic cameras placed a short distance apart upon a bench laid parallel with a track over which the animal was caused to move, thus enabling him to obtain several pictures while it was making a single stride. Various successive attitudes assumed by the horse while hauling, walking, ambling, trotting, galloping, leaping, &c., were exhibited; and of dogs, oxen, deer, &c.; also of men walking, running, leaping, wrestling, turning summersaults, &c. Another series exhibited foreshortenings, obtained by the use of a number of cameras, with which simultaneous exposures were obtained of a moving animal from several points of view. With another instrument, called the zoopraxiscope, many of these photographs were exhibited apparently executing in sight of the audience movements as plainly as one sees an animal moving in nature. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and many persons eminent in literature, science, and art, were present.

Mr. W. Winterton, of Leicester, is gazetted High Sheriff of the county, in the room of Sir F. F. Turville; and Mr. H. Edwards, of Holyhead, High Sheriff of Anglesey, in the room of Sir C. Hoskyns Read.



OUR ARTIST WITH THE JEANNETTE ARCTIC RELIEF COMMISSIONER.

SEE PAGE 265.



GROUP OF KIRGHIS IN FRONT OF THEIR FELT TENT.

TOWN OF TIUMEN, SIBERIA.

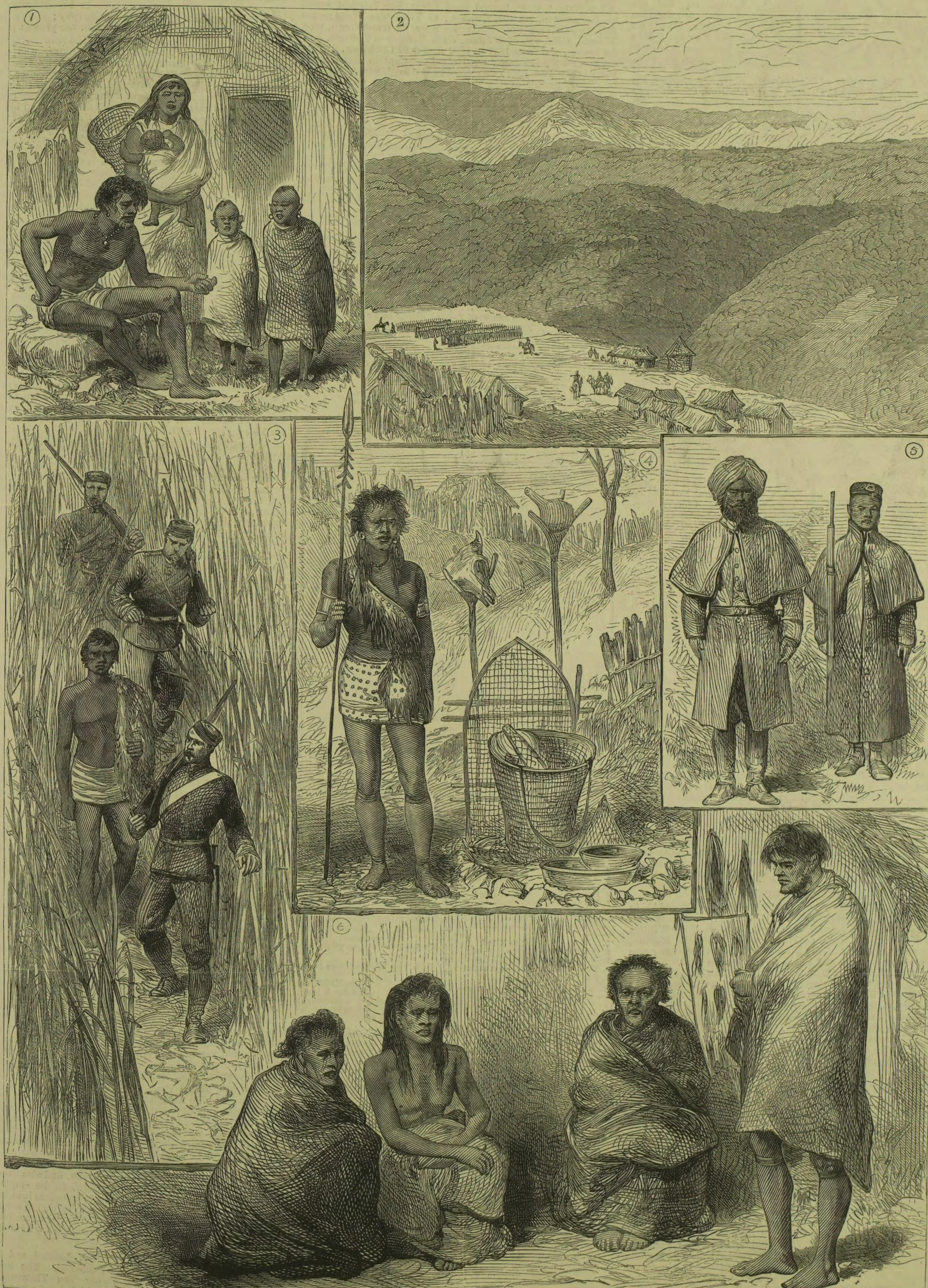


A KIRGHIS BRIDAL PARTY.



EXPEDITION TO THE NAGA HILLS.

SEE PAGE 266.

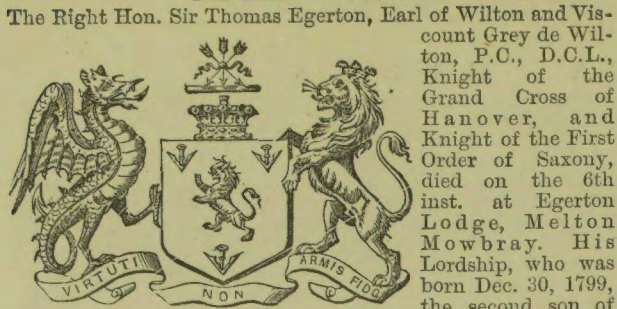


1. Nagas at home. 2. Inspection of troops, Naga Hills. 3. Bringing down a Prisoner. 4. A Naga in war dress at his wife's grave. 5. Sikh of the 42nd Light Infantry, and Cachari military policeman. 6. Chiefs of Meshama and Konima.



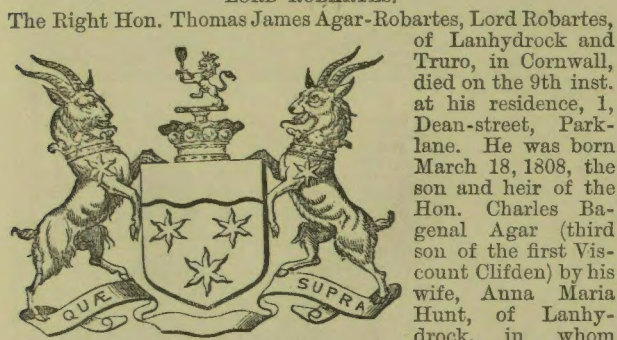
OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF WILTON.



The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton and Viscount Grey de Wilton, P.C., D.C.L., Knight of the Grand Cross of Hanover, and Knight of the First Order of Saxony, died on the 6th inst. at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray. His Lordship, who was born Dec. 30, 1799, the second son of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster, K.G., by Eleanor, his wife, only daughter of Thomas, Earl of Wilton, succeeded to the earldom, under a special limitation, at the death of his maternal grandfather, Sept. 23, 1814, and assumed by Royal license the surname and arms of Egerton in lieu of those of Grosvenor, in 1821. He received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1834 he was appointed Lord Steward of the Household, but retired with Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1835. Lord Wilton was well known as a patron of the turf, and won numerous races, including the Doncaster St. Leger. He was also devoted to hunting and yachting, and published a work, entitled "Sports and Pursuits of the English as Bearing upon their National Character." His Lordship was Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron and Honorary Colonel Queen's Own (Tower Hamlets) Light Infantry Militia. He married, first, Nov. 29, 1821, Lady Margaret Stanley, daughter of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, and by her, who died Dec. 16, 1858, had several children; and secondly, Sept. 12, 1863, Susan Isabella, only child and heir of Major Elton Smith, Madras Army, of Ilminster, Somersetshire, by whom he had no issue. The elder son, Arthur Edward Holland Grey, Viscount Grey de Wilton, formerly M.P. for Weymouth and for Bath, now third Earl of Wilton, was born Nov. 25, 1833, and married, Aug. 11, 1858, Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Craven. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom June 14, 1875, as Lord Grey Radcliffe, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

LORD ROBARTES.



The Right Hon. Thomas James Agar-Robartes, Lord Robartes, of Lanhydrock and Truro, in Cornwall, died on the 9th inst. at his residence, 1, Dean-street, Park-lane. He was born March 18, 1808, the son and heir of the Hon. Charles Baginval Agar (third son of the first Viscount Clifden) by his wife, Anna Maria Hunt, of Lanhydrock, in whom eventually vested the estates and representation of the family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, sat in the House of Commons as member for East Cornwall, in the Liberal interest, from 1847 to 1868, and was raised to the Peerage in 1869. He married, Jan. 8, 1839, Juliana, daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of East Antony, and by her (who died April 11, 1881) leaves an only son, Thomas Charles, M.P. for East Cornwall, who now becomes second Lord Robartes: he was born Jan. 1, 1844, and married, April 24, 1878, Mary, daughter of Mr. Francis Henry Dickinson, of Kingston, Somersetshire, by whom he has one son and two daughters. The late Lord Robartes assumed the additional surname of Robartes in 1822.

SIR C. W. THOMSON.

Sir Charles Wyville Thomson, Knt., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, 1870 to 1881, a Vice-President of the Royal Society in that city, and a Knight of the Polar Star of Sweden, died at his residence, Bonnyde, Linlithgow, aged fifty-one. This eminent scientific scholar was son of the late Mr. Andrew Thomson, of Bonnyde, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., and received his education at Edinburgh. He was director of the scientific staff, H.M.S. Challenger, 1872 to 1876; and Rede's Lecturer, Cambridge University, in 1877. He married, in 1853, Jane Ramage, eldest daughter of Mr. Adam Dawson, of Bonnytown, and leaves a son. A portrait of Sir C. W. Thomson was published in our number of July 8, 1876.

MR. BULKELEY HUGHES, M.P.

Mr. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Cŏch and Brynddŏ, in the county of Anglesey, J.P. and D.L., M.P., died on the 8th inst. He was born July 26, 1797, the eldest son of Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, Knt., of Plas Cŏch, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Mr. Rice Thomas, of Coedhelen; was educated at Harrow, and called to the Bar in 1825. In 1837 he became the Liberal M.P. for Carnarvon District, lost his seat in 1859, but was again elected in 1865. From that year to the time of his death he continued to sit for the same constituency, being, in age, the father of the House of Commons. In 1861 he served as High Sheriff of Anglesey. Mr. Bulkeley Hughes married, first, April 19, 1825, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Harry Wormald, of Woodhouse, Leeds, and daughter and heiress of Mr. Jonathan Nettleship, of Mattersey Abbey, Notts; and secondly, in 1866, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Donkin.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Muir, C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, the well-known Sanscrit scholar, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-two;—Mr. James Stirling, of Ballawley Park, Dundrum, county Dublin, J.P., High Sheriff of that county in 1876, one of the leading commercial men of Dublin, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-three;—Hon. Mrs. Legge (Caroline), wife of General Hon. Arthur Charles Legge, and daughter of Mr. J. C. P. Bouwens, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-seven;—the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, M.A., formerly Rector of Swaraton, Hants, third son of Mr. Henry Drummond, banker, of London, on the 7th inst., aged ninety-one;—Elinor Lady Burrows, wife of Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D., and daughter of Mr. John Abernethy, F.R.S., the famous surgeon, on the 4th inst.;—the Hon. Henry Sidney Pierrepont, youngest son of Earl Manvers, on the 4th inst., aged eighteen;—Isabella Lady Roberts, daughter of Mr. Abraham Bunbury, of Kilkeale, widow of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., and mother of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., V.C., on the 7th inst.;—the Rev. William Wynne Williams, Canon of Bangor, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-fourth year;—Mr. Thomas Hacke Naylor, M.A., J.P., Recorder of Sudbury,

and twice Mayor of Cambridge, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-three;—General George Alexander Baillie, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-eight;—the Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and a Canon of Ely, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-seven;—William John Bovill, Q.C., Bench of Lincoln's Inn, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-one;—Anne, Lady Arbuthnot, widow of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., and daughter of the late Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., on the 6th inst., at Florence;—Colonel William Graham, J.P. and D.L., on the 2nd inst., at Mossknow, Dumfriesshire, aged eighty-five;—Major-General John Allen Wright, H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, late Political Agent in Rajpootana, on the 1st inst., at Tunbridge Wells;—the Rev. Lord Henry Francis Charles Kerr, of Huntlyburn, near Melrose, third son of William, sixth Marquis of Lothian, J.P. for Devon, and from 1827 to 1852 Rector of Dittisham, in that county, on the 7th inst., aged eighty;—Captain Hans Busk, author of "The Rifle, and How to Use It," who claimed to be the originator of the Volunteer movement, on the 11th inst., at his residence in Ashby-place, in his sixty-eighth year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1882 received from the Rev John Wells (Portland, U.S.A.), and of Nos. 1881 and 1882 from H N Van Dyke (New Jersey, U.S.A.)  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1883 received from A R Street, John Balfour, and Pierce Jones, P S Shenale, Harry Bristow, A C Staines, and Alois Gaillard.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1884 received from C H Heydemann, J F Ochs, Wiseman, John Balfour, Dr F St. Pierce Jones, C S Jones, D Mayhew, N Meynell, W Hallett, L R Marchant, N Hatchard, S Finlay, H Oakes, L Beresford, D Jeune, and Edward Pearce, P S Shenale, E Goodwyn, David Rowland (Biarritz), Ada (Bridgewater), Harry Bristow, C M Forster, E Colon (Madrid), Alois Gaillard, H Stebbing, and A J Ingelback.  
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1885 received from H B Norman Bumbelow, Plevna, James Dobson, Bosworth, Pierce Jones, Th A Hegewald, W Hallett, Sudbury (Suffolk), W Adderley, D Mayhew, A M Porter, R L Southwell, S Finlay, Aaron Harper, H Reeve, G S Oldfield, B R Wood, L Wyman, D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ritten, H Blacklock, W Hillier, M Tipping, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), G Seymour, E Casella (Paris), T Greenbank, H K Awdry, Joseph Ainsworth, S Bullen, Harry Springthorpe, L L Greenaway, H Oakes, S Lowndes, G W Law, F Ferris, N H Mullen, Sirius, P S Shenale, C S Wood, Shadforth, Alois Gaillard, H B Todd, E L G, J A Green, E J Winter Wood, J Hall, R H Brooks, E Loudon, Cant. H A L S, B H C (Salisbury), Smutch, H Stebbing, J H Garratt, J Bumbstead, B Bygott, Alpha, and R C Thompson.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BEECHY'S PROBLEM received from Pilgrim, C S Jones, J A B, and P S Shenale.  
E W G (Elmdon).—In Problem No. 1977, if Black play 1. R to K 2nd, White mates by 2. P to B 8th, becoming a Knight. Like many of our correspondents, you appear to have overlooked the promotion of the Pawn.  
J G C (Highgate).—One of yours shall appear next week.  
PROBLEMS received from F L (Newport), H Hampton, Dr F St, and C H F (Thetford).

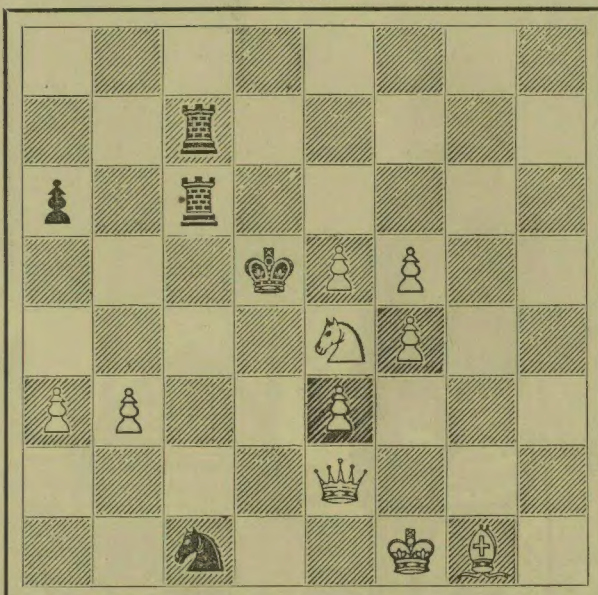
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1984.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q B sq. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1987.

By W. BIDDLE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following smart skirmish occurred lately at Brussels between Messrs. VANDER HAEGHEN and DE MEURS.  
(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. B to B 4th B to Kt 2nd  
5. Castles P to Q 3rd  
6. P to Q 4th P to K R 3rd  
7. P to K B 3rd  
7. Kt to Q B 3rd is a better move, but the second player gets the advantage in every variation of this phase of the King's Gambit.  
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd  
9. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
10. Kt to Q B 2nd P to K R 3rd  
11. P to Q 5th P to K Kt 5th  
11. Kt to K square is certainly better than this short-lived counter-attack.  
12. P takes Kt P takes Kt  
12. P takes Kt P to Q Kt 4th

WHITE. BLACK.  
13. B to Q 5th P takes Kt P  
14. R takes P B to K 4th  
Correctly played; if now White takes the K B P with Rook, then follows Q to R 5th, &c.  
15. R to B 2nd Kt to B 3rd  
16. Kt to K 3rd K R to Kt sq  
17. B to Q 2nd Kt takes P  
18. B takes P (ch) K to Q sq  
19. B takes R B takes R P (ch)  
The coup just.  
20. K takes P Q to Kt 4th (ch)  
21. K to B sq Q takes R (ch)  
If 21. K takes B, mate follows in two moves.  
22. K to K 2nd Q takes R (ch)  
23. K to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 4th (ch)  
24. K to B 2nd Kt takes Q, and wins.

A match between the Oxford City and the University Clubs was played on Friday last in the Council Chamber, kindly granted by the Mayor. There were fourteen on each side, and the City won by thirteen games to twelve.

In a return-match between the chess amateurs of Dover and Deal, played on the 7th inst., the former won by ten games to eight. At the conclusion of the play, Mr. Wilson, honorary secretary of the Dover Club, returned thanks for the hospitable reception accorded to his club in Deal. He trusted this match would be made an annual fixture.

A match, played on the 9th inst., between the Greenwich and Shaftesbury Clubs, resulted in a victory for the former by 6½ to 2½.

The return-match between the Birmingham and the Oxford University Clubs was played on Saturday last at St. John's College, Oxford, nine players a side. Sixteen games were played on the occasion, of which Birmingham scored 9½ and Oxford 6½. Mr. G. E. Wainwright, of University College, carried off the honours of the day by drawing his first game with Mr. W. Cook, and securing a winning position in the second (unfinished). After the match the visitors were entertained at dinner in the rooms of the University Club, Mr. Wise (Lincoln) presiding and Mr. Beebe (Trinity) occupying the vice chair. The usual loyal toasts were followed by the "Birmingham and Oxford Clubs" and "Mr. W. Cook," and the visitors returned to Birmingham after spending a pleasant day. The following is the full score:—

BIRMINGHAM.		OXFORD.	
Cook	...	Wainwright	...
Wallbank	...	Cross	...
Wildman	...	Locock	...
Michael	...	Emerton	...
Newey	...	Wise	...
Shorthouse	...	Moultrie	...
Breese	...	Beebe	...
Cumberland	...	Weall	...
Wilkinson	...	Leatherdale	...
Total	9½	Total	6½

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1870) of the Right Hon. Charles George, Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, late of Exton Park, Oakham, who died on Aug. 13 last at University College Hospital, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. Charles William Francis, Earl of Gainsborough, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate being over £80,000. The testator appoints a sum of £20,000, charged on his real estate under his marriage settlement, to his son, the Hon. Edward Noel, and his daughters Lady Constance Julia Georgiana Noel and Lady Edith Emma Frances Noel; an annuity of £100 to his daughter Lady Blanche Elizabeth Mary Annunciata Murphy; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his son, the present peer.

The will (dated April 29, 1881) of Miss Ann Griffiths, late of Tillington Court, Burghill, Herefordshire, who died on Jan. 8 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Henry Noel Courtney, and Samuel Henry Swayne and Walter Thomas Swayne, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £121,000. The testatrix leaves her horses and carriages, the live and dead stock on her farm, and £9000 to her friend the said Henry Noel Courtney; £5000 each to her nephews and nieces, George Carless Swayne, Joseph Griffiths Swayne, Samuel Henry Swayne, Christiana Martha Swayne, Mary Elizabeth Swayne, Caroline Anne Swayne, William John Swayne, and Walter Thomas Swayne; £1000 to her nephew Robert Arthur Swayne, £100 to Mrs. Elizabeth Griffiths; and the residue of her property, real and personal, equally between her said nine nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Jan. 12, 1880), with two codicils (dated Dec. 15 following and Sept. 6, 1881), of Mr. Anthony Salvin, late of Hawksfold, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Sussex, who died on Dec. 17 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Osbert Salvin, the son, Robert William Fenwick Mills, and Robert William Mills Nesfield, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £78,000. The testator bequeaths his pictures, plate, and wines between his children; pecuniary legacies amounting to £11,000 to or upon trust for each of his daughters, Emmeline and Eliza Ann; and his furniture and other effects to go with the Hawksfold estate. All his freehold and copyhold estate in the county of Sussex he devises to the use of his son Osbert for life, with remainder to his grandson, Anthony Gerard, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, successively, according to seniority in tail male. The residue of his real and leasehold estate (except a leasehold house in Grafton-street) and £12,000 he gives to his said son Osbert; and the residue of the personality, upon trust as to one moiety (less £1000 which he gives to his said daughters), for the family of his late son Anthony; and as to the other moiety, for his said son Osbert.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1872), with three codicils (dated April 11, 1878, and March 22 and July 19, 1880), of Mrs. Mary Cutbush, late of No. 25, King-street, Maidstone, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Simmons, Mrs. Mary Fowle Man, and Mrs. Susannah Price, the nieces, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £58,000. The testatrix gives legacies to her executors, relatives, servants, and others; £10,000, the furniture, plate, and effects at her residence, and all her freehold property in Maidstone, to her niece Mrs. Man; £10,000 and the Yew Lodge Estate at Yalding to her niece, Mrs. Price; and the residue of her real and personal property between her said two nieces.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1876), with a codicil (dated July 15, 1878), of Mr. John James Edington, late of Hendon Hall, Hendon, Middlesex, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Miss Mary Ann Eliza Edington, the daughter, the sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £58,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Edington, his furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and £1000 per annum for life; his property at Upper Holloway, which he recently enfranchised of the Manor of Barnsbury, and £2000 upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Maria Jane Hancock for life, and then for her children, Mortimer Hancock, Maria Jane Hancock, and Jane Eliza Hancock; and the whole residue of his real and personal estate to his daughter Miss Edington.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1879), with a codicil (dated Aug. 3, 1881), of Mr. John Gregory, late of No. 50, Lee Park, Lee, Kent, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Mary Gregory, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator leaves to his wife his leasehold residence, with the furniture and effects, and £300; an annuity to his daughter during the lifetime of her mother; annuities and legacies to his brother, sister, nephews, nieces, and other relatives; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1877) of Mr. William Penn Gaskell, late of No. 1, Craven-terrace, Ealing, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by William Penn Gaskell, Thomas Penn Gaskell, and Alexander Barclay Penn Gaskell, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £23,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Gaskell, a freehold house at Sandhurst, all his household furniture and effects, and an annuity of £400; and the residue of his property, upon trust, for his ten children.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1867), with two codicils (dated Nov. 22, 1871, and Jan. 1, 1875), of Captain Denis William Pack-Beresford, J.P., D.L., late of Fenagh Lodge, Carlow, Ireland, who died on Dec. 28 last, was proved in London on the 14th ult. by Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., the nephew, the executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £19,000. Subject to a few bequests, the testator bequeaths his personal estate upon trust for his wife for life and then for his younger children. The deceased was formerly M.P. for the county of Carlow.

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1881), with two codicils, of Eugénie Ludmille Alexandrine Josephine de Komar, Princess de Beauvan, late of No. 3, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, who died on Nov. 13 last, has been proved in London, under a nominal sum, by Marie Delphine Elizabeth Stephanie de Beauvan, Comtesse de Ludre, one of the daughters. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths to her grandson, Charles Louis de Beauvan, the woodwork of the apartment called "Dorée," in the Château de Craon, and also the ceiling painted by Mr. Herbert, and 20,000f., to be employed in restoring it, if she has been unable to complete it in her lifetime. The residue of her property is to be shared among her daughters equally. The testatrix directs her funeral to be of the "poorest," and the money to be spent in works of charity.

"Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1882" has just been published. The book was originally published as "The Upper Ten Thousand," but many additions have been made, which have necessitated a more comprehensive title. It includes most of the principal Scotch and Irish landowners, and corrections have been brought down to the latest possible period.



Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.—J. T. DAVENPORT  
33, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.



FIG. 8.

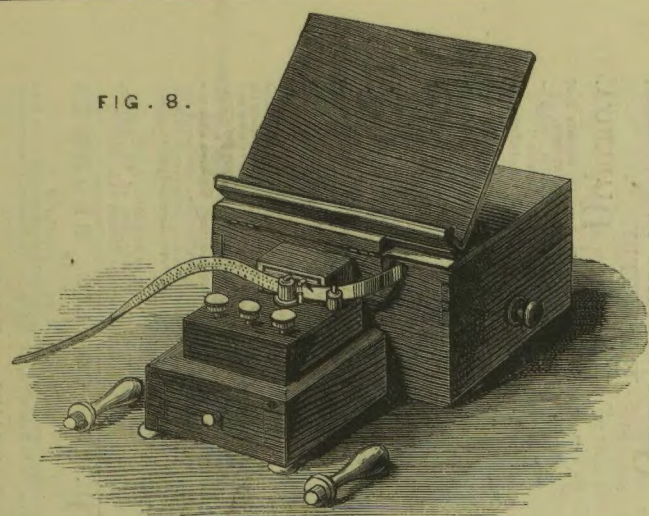


FIG. 3.

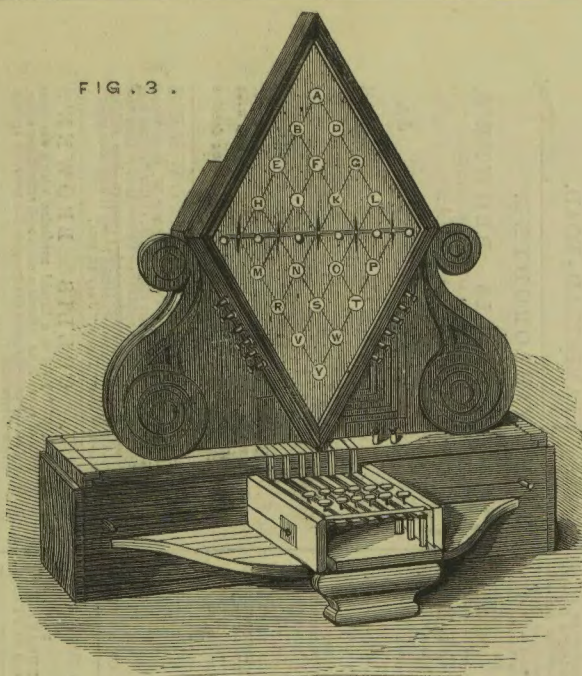


FIG. 7.

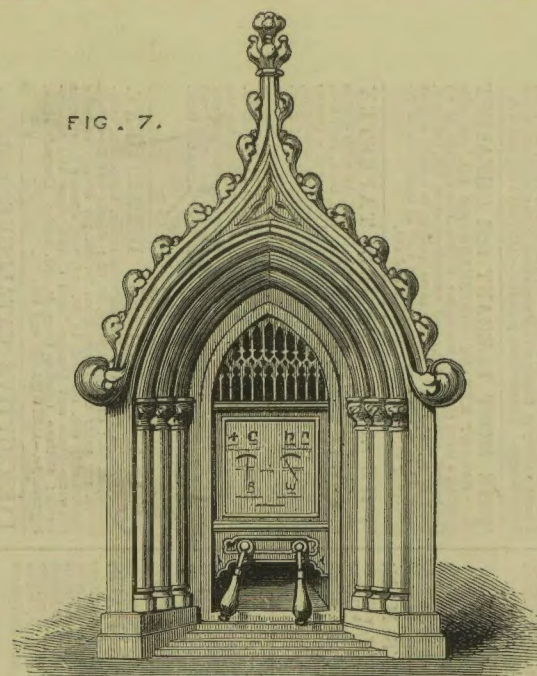


FIG. 12.

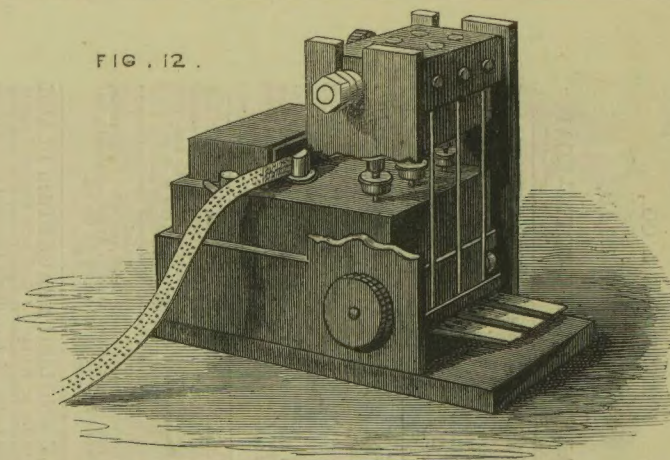


FIG. 9.

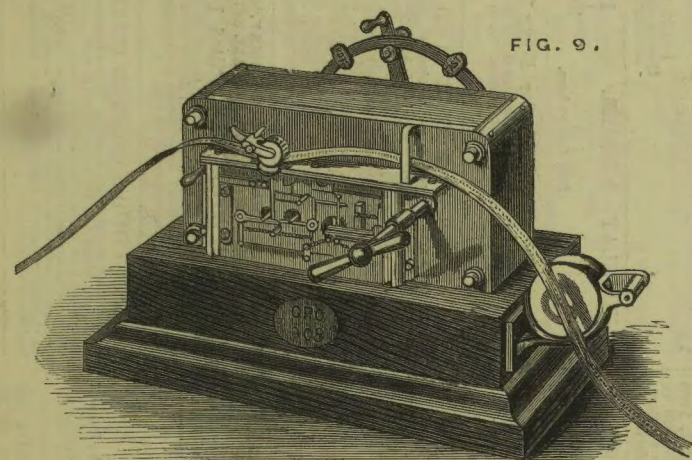


FIG. 4.

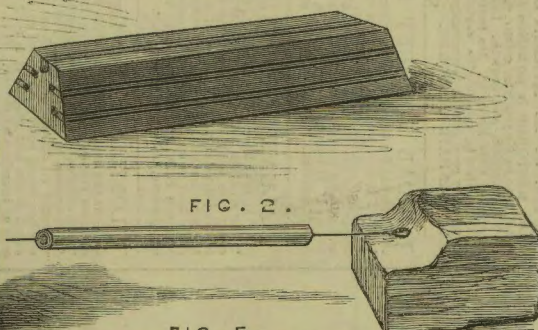


FIG. 1.

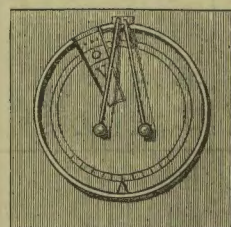


FIG. 2.

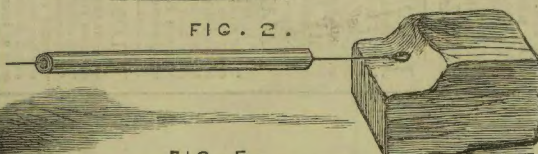


FIG. 5.

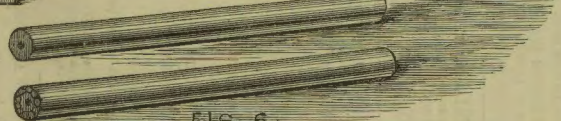


FIG. 6.

FIG. 10.

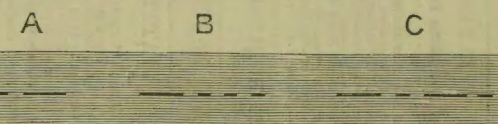
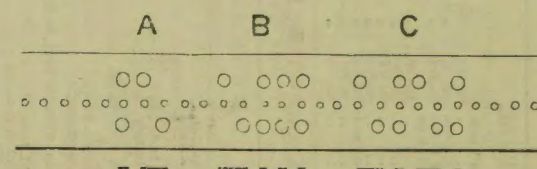


FIG. 11.

FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.

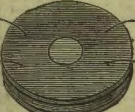


FIG. 19.

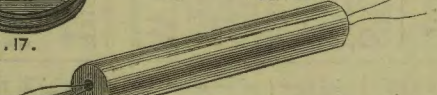


FIG. 18.

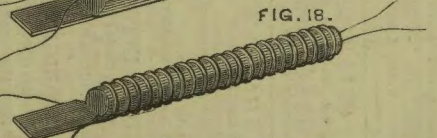


FIG. 13.

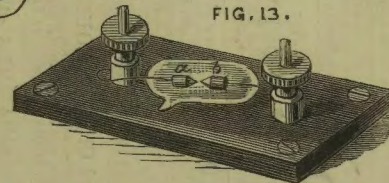


FIG. 14.

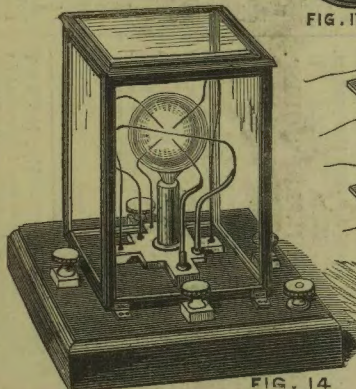


FIG. 20.

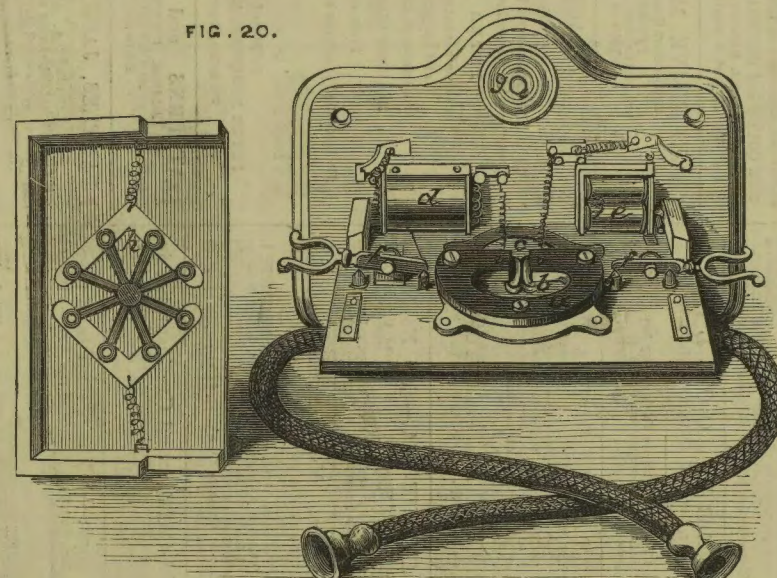
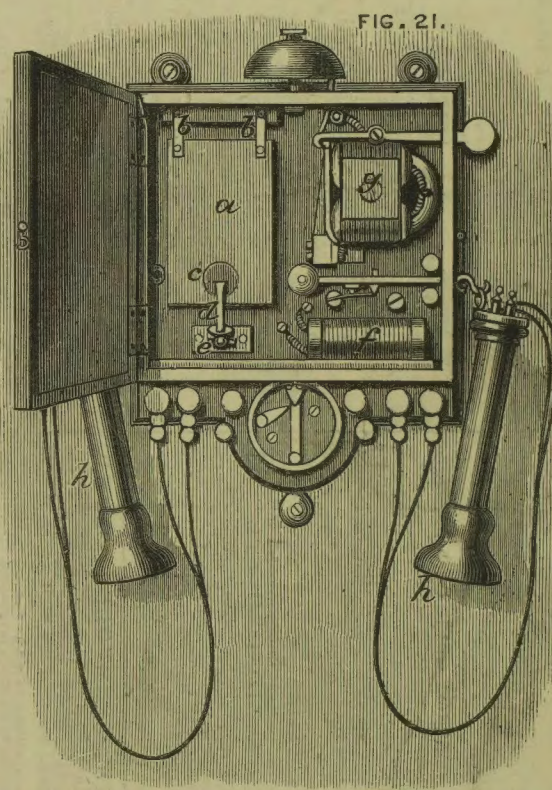


FIG. 21.



1. Ronalds' Dial Telegraph, 1816.
2. Ronalds' Telegraph line.
3. Cooke and Wheatstone's Five-Needle Telegraph.
4. "Fossil" Telegraph.

5. First Submarine Cable between England and France.
6. Atlantic Cable.
7. Double-Needle Telegraph for Houses of Parliament.
8. Perforating Machine.

9. Transmitter.
10. Telegraphic Characters on Perforated Band.
11. Same, copied by receiving instrument on green paper.
12. Pneumatic Perforator.

- 13 to 19. Various Lightning Protectors.
13. Varley's Vacuum Tube; a, b, metallic points.
14. Varley's Vacuum protector (later form).
15. Varley's Carbon protector, or Lightning Bridge.

16. Longitudinal section of the same.
17. Twisted Wire protector.
18. Ordinary Tube protector, used in the Postal Telegraph Office.

19. External Tube of the same.
20. Gower-Bell Telephone.
21. Pan-Telephone.